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OVERLAND SUMMARY.—The Lords have thrown out the Oaths of Abjuration (Jews') Bill; and the Commons have refused to admit the Jewish Member for Greenwich into their House, until he takes the oath "on the faith of a Christian," although he has taken the oath "in the manner most binding on his conscience." The question is to be tried in a Court of Law.

The debate in the Lords on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was interesting, not from the heartless and hypocritical opposition of the "travell'd thane"—the Earl of Aberdeen, whose tone and language showed that his opposition was merely formal, and out of respect to his absolutist friends,—but from the noble support of Lord Beaumont, who, although a Roman Catholic in his religion, is a British subject in nationality, and as such will cordially oppose every attempt on the part of any foreign power whatever—Pope of Rome or Sultan of Turkey—to lay sacrilegious hands on the power and prerogatives of his sovereign. Lord Beaumont ably exposed the secret designs which lay at the bottom of the proceedings of the Court of Rome, in endeavoring to draw closer the strings which bind the Roman Catholics of England to Rome,—designs which form part of one great reactionary movement on the part of the absolutist powers of Europe. He fearlessly denounced the secret intentions of Rome to undermine the feelings of loyalty and allegiance hitherto entertained by the English Roman Catholics, and showed that if the famous Letter Apostolic were to be looked on even in a merely spiritual sense, then in the eyes of Roman Catholics, on whom it was binding as Holy Writ, all acts of the Legislature, all orders of the Queen, contrary to that letter are null and void, and all ecclesiastical jurisdiction subsisting in England, from the Reformation downwards, is destroyed and annihilated. The warmth, animation, and evident sincerity of Beaumont formed a strong contrast with the cold, unimpassioned, and unconvincing oratory of Aberdeen. The Bill has passed into law.

The session of 1851 is now closed: the oxy-hydrogen microscope itself would scarcely magnify the infinitesimal amount the nation has received from it into visible proportions. If all the measures of Church reform, educational reform, sanitary reform, law reform, colonial reform, penal reform, and fifty other reforms, concluding with that which properly carried out would give all the rest Parliamentary reform—of all these there are no traces.

The arrangements for the erection of the projected St. Peter's in London are already so far matured that a much earlier period will be fixed for laying the foundation-stone than was anticipated. The Messrs. Edward and John Lawford, solicitors, Draper's Hall, City, are now engaged, it is said, in drawing up the terms of agreement for the purchase of the plot of ground in the new street leading from Farringdon Street to Clerkenwell. The names of the purchasers are Father Onelia, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and M. Sulette, whose name has been so long prominently before the public as a city merchant.

The following, regarding the occupation of Rome by the Austrian army, is from a home contemporary:—

"An extraordinary document, purporting to contain the terms of a confidential communication recently made by the Pope to the Austrian Government, on the subject of the French garrison in his city, was published in the last number of the 'Pilote de Londres,' a London newspaper in the French language. How such matter can have transpired is a subject upon which no information is given; neither can we understand how it should find its way to the cognizance of the talented daughter of Madame Tallien, by whom the print in question is edited. Without knowing the history of these circumstances, however, we may feel assured that they are of a nature to connect the document as printed with some source of authority, as it bears on the face of it evident indications of authenticity. From this document we may acquire some idea of the kind of parental tenderness which his Holiness extends to his Roman children, and of the apprehensions that trouble him for the future safety of the pontificate. It seems that his Holiness is of opinion that Louis Napoleon will not be re-elected, and also that the present Assembly of France will not be succeeded by another of a similar character. Looking upon the French occupation, therefore, as a matter merely of 'imperious necessity,' he coolly proposes the substitution of an Austrian garrison in the place of his Gallic benefactors, whose bayonets have rendered him such signal service. With the greatest composure and self-complacency he states his suggestions of the plan of proceeding. By the day of the contemplated change of military dominators of the Eternal City, two large bodies of Austrian troops are to move upon Rome from opposite sides, and to cut off the communications of the French with Civita Vecchia. As if the cause of liberty in the Italian Peninsula was at an ebb sufficiently low to please his Holiness, he thus proposes to receive the detested Austrians with open arms, and actually invites them to an armed intervention, utterly regardless of the blood that must flow, should the design be attempted, or of the destruction by Austria of the last wretched remnant of Italian nationality. But the supreme pastor of the Catholic flock has another string to his bow, in case the Austrian scheme should fail. That faithful son of the Roman Church, the 'sovrain' of Naples, whose unparalleled atrocities have just been exposed to the world in Mr. Gladstone's letters to the Earl of Aberdeen—the miserable King of Naples is ready at a moment's notice to occupy Rome with an army, (that is, if the French have no objection) and is good enough to say that he will charge the Romans nothing for his eminent services. Between two such substantial stools, his Holiness thinks it impossible he can fall to the ground; and such is the requital intended by the supreme head of Catholic Christendom for the assistance rendered him by the French army, but for which his reign must have been swamped in the stormy sea of revolution, which in 1848 shook to their basis the most stable thrones of Europe.

"In another part of this singular document we find his Holiness indulging in a strange inadvertency, by making an unguarded admission, which will not be thrown away upon his readers in any country. He says that 'the great majority of the Roman people is radically corrupted, and incapable of rendering to his government the least support.' By 'corrupted' he evidently means anti-Papal, and by 'incapable' he evidently means unwilling; so that from his own confession we have the cheering assurance that the very fountain-head of the religious disturbances of Christendom has no hold upon the affections or support of his immediate adherents. We congratulate his Holiness upon the candid and gratifying account which he has been good enough to disclose of the general feeling of his subjects, and which no doubt justifies him, in point of expediency, though not morally, in undergoing the strange metamorphosis from the father of his people into the viceroy and tool of Austria.

"We refer, in conclusion, to one more point in this strange document, which serves to illustrate the position which his Holiness has assumed with regard to Great Britain. He demands of Austria, in an insolent strain, how it is that the British Government has not expelled the Italian refugees, more particularly the Italian Committee now sitting in London. How deceived must he again be, in all his notions concerning England, to imagine it likely that she would combine with him in carrying out his views of Italian subjugation, moral as well as political, and of bringing into an enlarged sphere of action the despotic arms of Austria, stained with the blood of the noblest patriots, but whom, with consummate audacity, he hesitates not to call the natural protector of all the States of Italy! A Roman crisis is now fast approaching. We shall soon know how the French appreciate the gratitude of the Pope for their replacing him on his 'Seven Hills;' and should the Austrian arrangement be brought into practice, we shall certainly have less than ever to fear of the mischiefs of Papal domination."

GANPATI'S DAY.—Since our last issue the Hindoo population have been busy with the worship of Ganpati, one of their favorite deities. This god is the *Ganesha* of the Sanscrit, and the *Puliar* of the Tamil. He is said to be the god of wisdom, and, to mark that, is adorned with an elephant's head, about which the Purans have some strange stories; but it is principally as the leader of the bands of Shiva, and the remover of obstacles, that he is celebrated by the Hindoos. As he stands at the head of Shiva's attendants, the high and low, rich and poor, propitiate his favor, on the entrance on any new undertaking. His name is inscribed at the head of all native official papers, and at the beginning of books. A scribe unless he wrote his name at the beginning of a manuscript, would feel quite sure that some evil would befal him, or some obstacle impede his work. Till Sir Robert Grant's time his name flourished at the head of most of the Company's official papers, but since then that mark of homage to Hindoo superstition has been laid aside. The natives have no objection to omit it when writing for us, if we order them to do so, as then all the misfortune will fall on our heads and not on theirs: besides, they think we have more power, and do not need to care so much for the gods as they do. Ganpatis, in great numbers, are prepared by the potters; they are then adorned with gold-leaf or tinsel by the goldsmiths after which all the principal Hindoo families, and many even of the poorer sort, install a Ganpati in their houses, on the fourth day after the new moon, (which appeared last Saturday,) and having got a Brahman to consecrate the image, worship it from one to ten days, according to their ability to entertain his godship,—the flowers, sweetmeats, and music he daily requires costing them a considerable penny. When they determine to have done with him they carry out the image, and having got the charm of desecration pronounced over it, they cast it into the sea. They suppose the consecratory verses bring the spirit of the god to dwell in the clay image, and that the desecratory send him away, so as to leave nothing but the clay behind, which they commit to the deep as the most respectful way of performing its funeral rites.

Two days or so after Ganpati, Gauri, his mother, (or as some say, his wife,) is installed in the same way. Sometimes the two images are carried out to be disposed of together, and sometimes separately.

It is a singular idea the Hindoos have of their gods, that they are entirely in the power of the Brahmans, and go and come at their bidding: it is this that gives the Brahmans such an influence over the population; and the idea of such multitudes being interested in the upholding of the reigning superstitions is appalling to the philanthropist, and ought to exercise the faith, call forth the prayers, and summon up the energies of the Christian. No religion ever entwined itself so entirely about all the operations of life as the Brahmanical,—hence its power: but it has no hold over the heart,—and hence, though proof against a nominal Christianity, cannot cope with a living faith.

IDOLATRY IN THE DECCAN.—Idolatry is the great curse of the country: it enslaves both the minds and bodies of the people; both are prostrated before objects of worship the most degraded and degrading possible. We speak not here merely of the visible objects of regard, however rude, but of the ideas and narratives which are associated with them; none of them are virtuous; they are all, without exception, supremely vicious, tending to excite the native corruption of the mind, to rivet its chains, and to hold it in hopeless captivity: the system coils itself as a crushing and destructive serpent around every energy of its votary, presiding over every action which he performs—domestic, civil, or religious. When he attends the *kathas* in the temples, all the immoralities of the Purans are represented and personified to the imagination: the presence of females imposes no restraint. Shiva in his favorite form of the Lingum is a prominent object at every shrine: you see this abomination at Jejury and Panderpur, the chief places of concourse in the Deccan. Besides the immediate god of Jejury, who is reproduced in almost every village, is the acknowledged patron and protector of thieves, and often shares in their unlawful gains. He is also the lord and supporter of a host of *Murlus* (prostitutes); many of them at all times throng his principal seat, and others spread themselves as locusts over the surrounding country. To keep these wretches in countenance, he has enlisted in his horrible service about an equal number of the other sex *Waghyas* (catamites), who roam the country, loud in the praise of their master, and bestowing his blessing along with their *bhandar*. Though the immediate deity of Panderpur is not in himself and in the legends connected with his appearance so objectionable as Khandoba, there are associated with him, in the mind of every worshipper, a kindly review, and warm adoration of the most licentious of all the wicked personages in the Pantheon. He is an *Awetar* and embodiment of Kristna,—the thief, murderer, corrupter, and abuser of milkmaids, incorrigible liar and soul of every low vice and dishonorable action. Were it true, as asserted by some, that the Pandherinath was formerly a Jain saint of some pretensions to sanctity, yet this does not improve the matter: Hinduism has fully polluted the sanctuary by its touch; has extinguished whatever there was of natural virtue; and has kindled on its altars the fires, and set on its throne the god of carnal lust and all impure desire. This is a worship which in every village of the land goes side by side with that of Khandoba. What fruits but those we reap could possibly be expected from such soils!—they produce, as everybody knows, in rank luxuriance, throughout every class of society, unblushing dishonesty, which all the rules and regulations of Government cannot reach, and so unfit even the best of the natives for place or power; they induce a falsehood that shrinks not from the most systematic perjury, and which may at any time be enlisted in any cause, however dishonorable, for a few pice; they sanction a general looseness of manners which renders domestic life a constant scene of distress, suspicion, and misery.

Whilst this system exists, the Deccan can never flourish, or, as Dinglis' song would have it, "live again." All the means, then, in our power should be strenuously exerted to put it down: religion and humanity alike demand this of us. We do not advocate persecution or any sort of violence: all we call for is a public and private liberality to extend the knowledge of Divine truth,—the only real and permanent enlightener and civilizer of man, over the length and breadth of the land. The philosophy of Greece and Rome never overturned their idol altars, purged their moral code, or led them to a rational devotion: their rites of worship were as licentious and impure, their popular superstitions as debasing and hurtful, under the influence of philosophical speculation, as under the most untutored barbarism; and such will be the case in the Deccan, notwithstanding all the enlightenment in mere science and philosophy we can give them. Learning may indeed do much when combined with moral and religious training, as in the case of England and other really Christian lands; but not when left entirely to themselves.

We are, then, sorry to say, that the idolatry of the Deccan, with all its evils and abominations, is principally if not entirely supported and nourished by the active aid of our Government!—*proh pudor! O tempora et mores!* There are but few temples in the country which are not, in one way or other, dependent on Government support. In every village there are twelve officers appointed by law, and paid out of the revenue; two of them are entirely devoted to the support of superstition, the Gurawa and the Joshi. The former is the attendant, washer, and dresser of the Gods; the other, the caster of nativities, the predicter of lucky and unlucky days,—in short, the professed astrologer. Why is support extended to these characters? why pay them for doing that which is worse than nothing? why is their salary not applied to some useful purpose, say the support of a village school?

But this is not all. There is the *Gaukarch* (or village expenditure), a fund which is raised and expended under the direction of the Government officials; it is applied to public improvements, police expenditure, and especially the building and repairing of temples. The account is kept by the kulakarni, and submitted at regular intervals to the collector, mamlutdar, or

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the district: he sanctions or superintends the even to the few pice which provide oil for man, as keeper of the gate, during the darkness ht. In some villages a very large sum is thus rly disbursed: were it not for this provision, idolatry, with many of its concomitants, would be swept from the land. The people, if left to selves, would not put even a prop to the falling of a temple, neither would they afford the light lamp to illuminate the gloom of their senseless es. What a fund there is here available for pro- ing the real good of the people!

ut, further, our Government more immediately still pports and encourages idolatry in these parts. There is t a great temple in the country which has not some rect *money payment* from it: let this fact be known oughout the world to the disgrace of Britain. Jug- rnath in Orissa is thus not the only establishment hich calls for interference: we require a sweeping easure which will reach every such shrine in India. We re not to measure the evil by the amount of the sum given, or the publicity with which it is attended; the principle, the moral evil, is the same, whether the sum be Rs. 2 or 2,000. We could tell of the temple at Jejury, among other allowances from Government, having a hor- id band of native music, which is regularly paid by the Mamlutdar of Purundhur. They get from his hands their onthly pay, and give him a receipt for the same,—a real siness transaction this! It is a fact worthy of notice here, at another band for the same temple, endowed by Hol- r, is now silent because of the non-payment or false ppropriation by the karkoons of the sum allowed. The god is not a bit the worse of this discordant deprivation; at least, we know that visitors would rather give some- thing out of their pockets to have the other, the English discord, sent to the right-about. We could tell about Rs. 1,800 or 2,000 a year being spent on Parbati near Poona, paid in hard cash by the Collector. In this case the Government have lately, in vain, tried to cast the blame of serving idols off their own shoulders, by appoint- ing a committee of Mapajuns to receive and see that the above sum is properly managed: it is thus as much given to idolatry as ever. Were this allowance with- drawn, soon Parbuti, which is no place of pilgrimage,—was a mere *private* chapel of the Peishwa,—would be soon found in ruins, and the goddess without chopdars, costly dresses, musicians, and personal servants, all of which she now has through the absurd liberality of a Christian Government!

In these three ways Government plays into the hands of superstition, perpetuates the degradation and moral ruin of the people, by paying certain fixed officers for the service of village idols; by sanctioning the outlay of money as village expenditure for the support of temples, idols &c.; and by g ving large sums directly to individual shrines. The Government is thus art and part in all the evil that is transacted, and expose themselves to all the curses which God has denounced against idolaters. If there is in the Bible one sin more denounced than nother it is this,—God says, "Little children, keep ourselves from idols,"—"I poured out my fury upon them ecause of their idols."—They served their idols, there- e was the wrath of the Lord kindled against his people." The sooner our Government withdraws from all these hexions the better. Let the Christian people, both home and abroad, urge them to do so. Let the ernment be ask d to publish immediately the statistics ese various items of expenditure, and we are sure hey will be themselves astonished at the mischief have been doing, and Britain will be indignant at fact.

here could be no difficulty or injustice in at once ing the connexion. Let the Government state to ople that they cannot in any way adminster to that it is evil in the sight of God: let them truth, that no interference with their religion is ted; that the idols and idol-temples are sur- them to do with them as they please; that the ers of office will be allowed to hold their leath; that the moneys heretofore applied to idolatry shall not be put into the coffers of Govern- ment, but shall be laid out among the people and for their benefit; that instead of a Gurawa there shall be a schoolmaster; that instead of building temples—wells, tanks, and roads will be constructed in the locality. We are certain, that though some interested individuals may for a time grumble at this announcement, the great body of the people will feel perfectly satisfied. They indeed wonder that we have not done something of this kind long ago.

Scythian Remains.—In reference to the discovery lately announced by Capt. Meadows Taylor, of Scythian remains in the Southern part of the Deccan, we have the pleasure of stating that similar objects of antiquity have been for some time remarked to the North of that district. It was in the end of 1847 that the Rev. S. Hislop first ob- served circles of stones in the dominions of the Raja of Nag- pore: he found them near Gumgaum, Takalghat and Nun- dipore, which lie at various distances from Nagpore, on the road to Hydrabad by Neermul. In passing through the Ni- zam's territories, in continuation of the same route, he met with relics of the kind near Khaira, between the Wurda and the Pain Gunga, and again opposite the travellers' bungalow at Narkelpili about fifty miles South of Hydra- bad, on the road to Madras. He has also been informed by a fr end that they occur on the road from Hydrabad to Kurnoul. Of the plains above specified, the localities where they are to be seen in greatest abundance, are Ta- kalghat and Narkelpili. At the former place Mr. Hislop counted as many as ninety circles of stones, some single, others double,—all close together, and spreading over an area of about four square miles. One of them was open- ed, and at a depth of three feet from the surface an iron vessel was laid bare, of the size and shape of an ordinary frying-pan, but having a ring on each side to serve as a handle. The bottom of the vessel was covered with little pieces of earthenware neatly fitted to each other like mosaic work, and designed no doubt to protect the human ashes, for the reception of which the mound had evidently been constructed.

Nagpore Geology.—We are also happy to inform our geological readers that there has recently been dis- covered in the immediate neighbourhood of Nagpore, an extensive fresh water deposit embedded in trap, similar to that described by the late Dr. Malcolmson as existing in several other parts of central India. The Rev. Messrs. Hislop and Hunter have collected from it various kinds of shells, a tooth, and several fragments of bones, and silici- fied wood. Besides the stratum which yields these organic remains, there are others not adverted to by Malcolm- son, which are non-fossiliferous, so far as has yet been ascertained; but these may prove of great importance in throwing some light on the successive periods at which the trap has been erupted from beneath. We shall look for- ward with much interest to the results of this investiga- tion. We trust our Nagpore friends will furnish us with the information on this su ject which some of them are so competent to supply.

We perceive by the American papers that the "Seven- teenth year locusts," as they are called, (the *Cicada septendecim*,) have appeared there this summer again, after their usual absence of seventeen years. Few things in natural history are more remarkable than the history of this insect. We take the following from Latrobe's work "The Rambler in North America":—

"When we returned from Mexico to the United States, in the summer of last year, (1834,) the fact was brought to our notice that this was 'the locust year.' The observation of a century had shown the inhabitants of Pennsylvania and Maryland, that every seven- teenth year they were visited by a countless horde of insects of the Cicada tribe, hence called 'septendecim,' distinct in aspect and habits from those whose annual appearance and mode of life were understood. Though of a different tribe, and with perfectly differ- ent habits from the locust of the East, ('Gryllus migratorius,') the fact of its occasional appearance, as though by magic, in such vast swarms, had caused it to be familiarly alluded to by that name. Its last appearance had been in 1817, and its reappearance was confidently predicted for the third or fourth week in May this year. The prediction was punctually fulfilled. On the

24th of May the whole surface of the country in and about the city of Philadelphia suddenly teemed with this singular insect.

"I happened to be abroad the bright sunny morning which might be called the day of their birth. At early morning the insect, in the pupa state, may be observed issuing from the earth in every direction by the help of a set of strongly barbed claws on the fore-legs. Its color is then of a dull brown; it is still wanting in wings and antennæ. Its first impulse is to ascend a few inches or even a few feet the trunks of trees, where they fix themselves by their barbed claws. In the course of half an hour a split takes place upon the shell, down from the back of the head to the rings of the abdomen, and the labor of self-extrication follows. After many a throe and many a strain, it disengages itself, and you behold it freed from its prison. The slough remains fixed in the wood, and the insect, languidly crawling a few inches, remains as it were in a doze of wonder and astonishment. It is rather under an inch in length, humid and tender, the legs feeble and the wings crumpled. As the day advances, the colors become more lively, the wings attain their full stretch, and the body is braced up for its little life of activity and enjoyment.

"Between ten and eleven the newly-risen tribes begin to tune their instruments: you become conscious of a sound filling the air far and wide, which may be compared to the simmering of an enormous cauldron. It swells, imperceptibly changes its character, becomes fuller and sharper, and by an hour after midday the whole country rings with the unwonted sound. This sound has been well described by the word "Pha——o!" the first syllable being long and sustained, the second pitched nearly an octave lower.

"The pretty insect, with its dark body, red eyes, and glassy wings interlaced by bright yellow fibres, enjoys but a little week. The end for which these creatures are sent to the upper day seems to be purely confined to the propagation of their species. In a few days the female begins to lay her eggs. She is furnished with an ovapositor, situated in a sheath of two parallel serrated spines, which she has the power of working with an alternate perpendicular motion. She sets to work on the outermost twigs of trees, in the tender bark and wood of which she makes a series of longitudinal incisions: in each of these she lays a row of tiny eggs. Having deposited to her heart's content, she crawls up the twig, a few inches farther from the extremity, and makes several cuts into the very pith, perforating it, so that the first wind shall break it from the tree. Her duty is now terminated. Both male and female fall to the ground in myriads, and in a fortnight from their first appearance, all have perished. Not so, however, their seed. The eggs give birth to small grubs which dig their way down into the bosom of the earth, there to abide their time. What their life is in the long interval, none can tell. When seventeen years have gone by, the memory of them returns, and they are expected. We are still children in the small measure of our comprehension with regard to the phenomena of the natural world."

The closing reflection of the author whom we have quoted is quite just; but it strikes us that man's ignorance of facts is not so remarkable and lamentable as his ignorance of the meaning of those facts. In all departments of natural history men are at the present time making great progress, so far as relates to the ascertainment of facts, the constitution and properties of bodies, classifications, &c. &c. But it is quite possible that the greatest natural historian or natural philosopher in the world, at the present time, may be as ignorant as a child of those lessons which the works of God were created especially to convey. Every work of God is an utterance of God—an utterance addressed to his intelligent creatures; intended to communicate to them something of himself, something of themselves, and of their relations to him; and intended to exert an influence upon them. It is not a mere accident of anything that it tells us about the Divine wisdom and forethought and faithfulness, about the power and the all-sufficiency of God, and about his infinite love. These are not subordinate and irrelevant discoveries that may be noticed or not, and that are quite distinct from natural history; to afford these was the great object aimed at in its creation, and to elicit these should be the great object pursued in its study. To read an oration of Cicero merely for the purpose of becoming acquainted with Latin words, is to reduce Cicero to the level of a dictionary; the oration was uttered to communicate the mind of Cicero, and should be read for the discovery of that mind. "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handy work." Apart from all material ends, everything that exists has a reference to the spiritual nature of man, and is intended to be an immediate link between God and himself: and the works of God are to be regarded not as a writing but as a discourse; telling us not what God was, but addressing to us the present thoughts and feelings of a present God.

We know not how, we are not able to conceive consistently with its use as a place of probation, that could have been arranged to carry more powerfully constantly to the mind the conviction that God is and that in Him indeed we live and move and have being; that the minds of men are not so affected simply owing to the fact that they have not the love God abiding in them. In the habits and operations of insect or a worm we may daily behold the displays of wisdom that looms up immeasurably above the wisdom of man. The air that visits our lungs every other second undergoes changes so marvellous that, in comparison with the intellectual might by which they are superintended the highest efforts of human genius shrivel into insignificance. And take the efforts of human genius,—take for instance the steam-engine, and consider what is most wonderful about it; certainly not man's work. The powers that work here are powers that have resided in the substances since the creation of the world. The steam-engine is strictly a part of God's creation made thousands of years ago, only man through his blindness was unable to find it: and up to the very present hour, man has but the merest shadow of an acquaintance with the water and the fire and the steam and the metal that co-operate in this machine.

The force of impressions is abated by constant familiarity. As it were to meet this, God causes certain phenomena to recur at periods separated by long intervals. Men witness without surprise diurnal, monthly, and yearly revolutions; but when they find a grub observing a cycle of seventeen years, or a plant observing one of a hundred, they must needs pause and marvel, and ask who it is that has been so accurately keeping this long count of years and months and days.

THE SCRIPTURE TESTIMONY ON THE SUBJECT OF REVENGE.—No one will deny that the duties of individuals vary with the circumstances in which they are placed. To obey cheerfully is the duty of servants; while to exercise authority, with due consideration towards their dependants, is that of masters. The duties also of private individuals as the subjects of a Government, and those of their rulers, are not in all particulars the same: the principle of love must run through the conduct of all; but this, according to the circumstances in which each is placed, has different expressions. To take the highest of all examples,—it is the same Divine Person who at His first advent "came not to condemn the world, but that the world through Him might be saved," that will be revealed at His second coming "in a flaming fire, taking vengeance on them that know not God, and obey not the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ."

In the Old Testament the Jews are expressly warned against the indulgence of revenge, in these striking words, "Thou shalt not avenge, nor bear any grudge against the children of thy people; but thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself; I am the Lord!" (Lev. xix. 18.) Then again, on the other hand, it is said, "Thou shalt give life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth," &c. (Exod. xxi., 23, 24.) Now whence arises this appearance of so evident a contradiction?—clearly not from attending to the context, and the circumstances in which the opposing precepts were given. What is called the Law of Moses contains three different codes, all of them perfectly distinct in principle though interwoven with one another, a moral code, a judicial code, and a ceremonial code. To the moral code belong the ten commandments, and the nineteenth chapter of Leviticus, from which our first quotation is made: it commences thus; "The Lord spake unto Moses saying, speak unto the Children of Israel and say unto them, ye shall be holy, for I the Lord your God am holy";—a method of introduction this which has plainly a moral and religious aspect only; and, in accordance with such an understanding, there is no *temporal* punishment threatened for a breach of a single commandment in all the thirty-seven verses, each of which on an average contains a different precept, except in one instance that to be applied not by man, but by God. However, not to insist on this, let it be especially that the command we have quoted is ratified

ction : it is enforced by the emphatic words, "*I am* .!" implying that Jehovah himself would take ce of the breach of it.

n now to the twenty-first chapter of Exodus, from the second quotation is made. The chapter co-s with these words, "Now these are the judgments halt set before them :" and not to depend too much ord, let the reader glance down that and the next er, and he will find they contain judicial precepts e enforced by the magistrates, and to many of which exact *temporal punishment* to be inflicted is expressly down—as death for murder and other crimes, payment loss of time in the case of injuries, and payment of e-fold, four-fold, and double, in different cases of theft. it as specification could not be made of every case that ght occur, the general rule for awarding punishment laid down in the proverbial maxim, "Eye for eye, tooth for tooth," &c. ; and, as is said in the verse preceding the one we have quoted, the punishment was to be "as the judges determined." That this is the true explanation of the words is evident from what immediately follows, the Divine legislator adducing the instances of the master who should put out the eye or knock out the tooth of a slave, and directing not that his eye should be put out, or his tooth extracted, but that the slave should be set free. It is true that in the time of our Saviour the Scribes and Pharisees had perverted, among others, the passage of Scripture to the encouragement of a spirit of vindictiveness, and it is against this false gloss of thieves and not against the precept as it stands in its proper connexion in the Divine law, that the censure of our Lord is directed. It is lamentable to think that so many learned Christians have inadvertently given in to that Pharisaical perversion, and thus unwittingly thrown a slur upon the law itself, and engendered suspicions of the Divine authority of the Old Testament. We are bound to believe, that the severity even of the judicial law was owing to a far-seeing love, intent on producing the highest amount of happiness in the end.

What then, we may next inquire, is the doctrine of the New Testament on this subject ? We need now hardly answer the question. Having shown what the Law of Moses really teaches, we can only say that no new law has been given. That Jesus Christ gave a new law is a favorite sentiment with a certain class of divines, but nothing can be more groundless than such a sentiment. —What ! do you mean to say that "to love the Lord God with all our heart, and soul, and mind, and strength, and our neighbour as ourselves, is not a new law ? Assuredly we do ; and, moreover, we mean to say that the answer to the scribe in which Christ lays down this law, as recorded in the twenty-second chapter of the Gospel by St. Matthew, would, instead of being characterized by a Divine wisdom, have been destitute of all point, unless the very words had been found in the Law of Moses.

The precepts of the Gospel, like the twentieth chapter Exodus and the nineteenth of Leviticus, are a portion of the great unchangeable moral law which God has laid down for the regulation of our lives as private Christians. It was no part of the work of Christ and the founders of the Gospel Church to lay down a scheme of judicial law for the regulation of states : Jesus was not a ruler or a divider among men. Yet civil government, in the thirteenth chapter of the Romans, is plainly spoken of as a Divine institution for the benefit of society, and its general principles recognized as founded in equity. The Apostle neither uses the words "king," "Augustus," or "Cæsar," which are frequently applied to the Roman emperors in the New Testament, but the most indefinite phrases the language could furnish him with,—"the higher powers," "the powers that be,"—words never specially applied to the Roman emperors. It is then of governors generally, whether Jewish, Christian, or heathen, that he speaks when he says of the magistrate, "he beareth not the sword in vain ; for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath on him that doeth evil." The context, shows us that Paul cannot be speaking of those human rs who swayed the Roman sceptre before and in his he there says, "Rulers are not a terror to good works but to evil." Paul himself before Festus, in exact accordance with the common-sense view of the declaration mentioned above, says, "If I have committed anything worthy of death, I refuse not to die;" clearly implying that there were offences worthy of death, and that had he been guilty of one of these he would have had nothing to urge against his being punished capitally.

We have been led into these observations by a letter from a correspondent, which we publish in to-day's paper, on the subject of Capital Punishment. We heartily wish and pray that this and all such punishments may soon fall into disuse, and die (if we may be permitted to use such a phrase), a natural death, from the non-existence of the crimes for which they have hitherto been sanctioned. That such a day will shine upon the earth we have no manner of doubt ; meanwhile, we do not wish to enter into controversy with our amiable correspondent, nor to vindicate some minor points in our article to which he refers, and on which we may have a word or two to urge in defence if the subject come again before us. We wish to keep to the main point ; and to our correspondent and others of his way of thinking we would seriously commend the consideration of the observations we have made. The character of God cannot change, and his moral law is but the expression of his character. That character is the same exhibited in the Old Testament and in the New—an inexpressibly glorious combination of grace and holiness. In the Old Testament the holiness and justice of God shine forth, not indeed so as to extinguish, but so as to render less conspicious His mercy and grace ; while in the New, the love of God to man is so displayed in comparison with the severity of his justice towards sinners, as to tempt us to forget that "our God is a consuming fire." It is only by turning to the contemplation of the cross of Christ, where justice and mercy meet together, that we see a full and perfect display of the character of Him, who is at once "the God love," and "the Holy One that cannot behold iniqui- ." Let us beware then of thinking lightly of the deserts of crime, less that should in the end lead us to think lightly of the holiness of God, and to undervalue the provision that has been made for our deliverance from he power and curse of sin,—thus at once endangering our salvation, and lowering our moral character.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

GENTLEMEN,

In your issue of the 15th instant, I observed an article on Capital Punishment, which appears to me to contain a line of argument entirely opposed to reason and Scripture, and you conclude in a manner worthy the "Bombay Quarterly Magazine," apparently forgetting that you also are men.

I, for one, wish to keep my mind open to conviction on this as well as other subjects, feeling as I do the fallibility of our nature ; but, to my mind, your theory is clearly not proved by the article in question. I believe that Capital Punishment may and ought to be dispensed with by us, even in cases of murder : first, because, by our lack of omniscience, we are liable to condemn the innocent ; and secondly, because I believe that the Divine law, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," has been abrogated by the Statute Maker himself. To establish my first position, it can only be necessary to remind you of the number of cases on record, where men have been convicted of capital offences, upon what appeared at the time a chain of evidence conveying an apparent proof of guilt, clear as if the deed had been witnessed by judge and jury themselves, and yet, after a lapse of years, the real criminal has come forward and offered incontestible proof that a legal murder had been committed on the party who had suffered for the crime ; and from what has transpired of the investigation into the conspiracy case now before the police authorities of this place, it is easy to conceive that many innocent lives have been legally sacrificed here, by testimony, on oath, against them of the actual perpetrators of the deed themselves. But I consider the marrow of the matter lies in my second position. "To the law and to the testimony, if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them." I find it written (Matthew v. 38), "Ye have heard that it hath been said, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth ; but I say unto you, that ye resist not evil," &c. I turn back to Exodus, (xxi. 23-25,) and find the text and context run thus,—"Then thou shalt give life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot, burning for burning, wound for wound, stripe for stripe ;" and again, (Leviticus, xxiv. 20,) "Breach for breach, eye for eye, tooth for tooth ;" also, Deutero-

nomy, (xix. 21,) "But life shall go for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot." Now, what is the natural inference to be drawn from the words of our Divine Master, as given by Matthew?—Is it that we are only to refrain from taking an "eye for an eye and tooth for tooth," and must it be maintained that it is still incumbent on us to take life for life, hand for hand, foot for foot, and give wound for wound, burning for burning, &c. If we continue to take "life for life," surely, to be consistent in our obedience, we should take member for member also. I find in Scripture the human body called a "temple," a "house;" and to limit the words of our Lord to mean simply eye for eye and tooth for tooth, is as much as to say that the Divine Architect of that building has left instructions that we are to be very careful not to destroy any of the doors or windows, or deface the walls; but we are at liberty to destroy the building altogether!—what would we think of such an argument, if applied to anything else?

You say that, during the time of the Emperor Nero, the same Supreme Legislator, by the Apostle Paul, decided that the magistrate is "a revenger against those that do evil, and he bears not the sword in vain." I, of course, admit this truth, but cannot perceive its application to the question at issue. The powers that be are ordained of God, and if the Christian happens to be placed under the power of the pagan emperor of ancient Rome, or that of any heathen power, it is his duty to submit to these powers; but this does not establish the right of a people who (as a nation) profess to be Christians, and to have all their laws founded on the principles of the Gospel of Christ, to annul the instructions of their Master, and adopt into the Christian code the sanguinary laws of the heathen.

Your argument, drawn from the conduct of God towards the antediluvians, appears to me very strange as emanating from one of the editors of the "Guardian." Can the omniscient God be said to have made an experiment in this matter? and the violence which filled the earth, a consequence of His experiment having failed! Who can receive this?

You maintain, also, that we have as much right (as Christians I presume), to deprive a man of his life as of his liberty, for the interests of society; but I cannot see that it follows because we object to taking away that which we cannot restore, that, to be consistent, we should allow the criminal to be at large and prey upon society.

I further think, that those who are such advocates for Capital Punishment in cases of murder, because it is written "life for life," might with as much reason fall back on what is written respecting blasphemy, cursing of parents, adultery, &c.; the same supreme Lawgiver has awarded death as the penalty for each of these, but what says he in the case of the woman taken in adultery, in the very act, "Neither do I condemn thee: go and sin no more."

Yours obediently,

August 27, 1851. F.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

SIRS,—As a large portion of your readers will feel an interest in any information respecting the Rev. John Harding, the Bishop designate of Bombay, I have much pleasure in sending you the following description of his style of preaching, extracted from the "Metropolitan Pulpit."

I remain, Sirs,
Yours obediently,
G.

"The Rev. John Harding, Rector of St. Ann's, Blackfriars, is a well-known clergyman among the evangelical portion of the religious community. He succeeded the late Rev. Isaac Sanders, who suddenly fell down in the pulpit, and instantly died, on New Year's Day 1836,—the last words he uttered being those of his text, namely, 'And ye are complete in Him.' There is nothing showy in Mr. Harding's style of preaching, and consequently few persons are taken with him on hearing a first or second sermon. They may be pleased; certainly they will not be dissatisfied; but they do not come away admiring him. The more he is heard, however, the more, in the generality of cases, is he liked. His own people are exceedingly fond of his preaching; some of them prefer him to any other of our metropolitan ministers. His views are clear, and strictly orthodox. If he cannot be called eloquent, his sermons have the greater merit of always having a strongly practical tendency. His matter does not strike the hearer by either originality or depth, but it is for the most part well sustained. His discourses evidence, both by their arrangement and by the appropriateness of the illustrations which he brings to bear on his positions, more than ordinary care in their preparation. His pulpit exhibitions at once impress the mind of the stranger with the conviction that his heart is on his work: there is an earnestness in his manner which can be accounted for on no other supposion. This earnestness, let me remark, is not the earnestness of vehement gesticulation, for of gesture he is very sparing, it is the earnestness of his looks and the tones of his voice. Contrary to what is usual in the delivery of sermons, Mr. Harding is as animated in his brief exordium as in any subsequent part of the discourse: occasionally, indeed, he flags in his manner, but not often, nor for any length of time. He does not use a paper; he has a slip or two of manuscript before him, containing I suppose, the heads and particulars of his discourse, with, very probably, a few of the leading positions he intends to illustrate: he might as well leave it at home; he makes no use of it; but gets through his sermon with great seeming easing, without hesitation and without stammering; and this, too, though his discourses usually occupy full three quarters of an hour in the delivery. His utterance is rapid rather than otherwise: his enunciation is distinct, but his voice is deficient both in power and variety. Here, however, I must state, that it appears to me that there is something in the construction of the church which impairs the effect of his voice. Of this I am certain, that Mr. Harding's voice appears to greater advantage in most other churches which he has occasion, now and then, to preach, than in his own."

OBSERVATIONS AT MAHABLESHWUR D
THE MONTH OF JULY 1837.

Date.	Atmospheric Temperature.			Rain.					Winds.			
				Day.		Night.			6 A. M.		6	
July, 1851.	Maxim. 3 P. M.	Minimum 6 A. M.	Variation.	Inches.		Cents.		Total.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	
1	70	66	4	0	12	0	4	0	16	SW	S	NW	S
2	71	65	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	,,	S	SW	S
3	71	67	4	0	5	0	12	0	17	,,	C	,,	S
4	70	65	5	1	70	0	17	1	87	,,	C	,,	S
5	69	65	4	0	12	0	21	0	33	,,	S	,,	C
6	66	65	1	0	35	0	79	1	14	,,	C	,,	S
7	65	64	1	0	52	0	10	0	62	,,	S	,,	S
8	65	64	1	0	65	0	12	0	77	,,	S	,,	S
9	65	66	0	0	72	0	42	1	14	,,	C	,,	S
10	65	64	1	0	82	0	46	1	28	,,	C	,,	C
11	65	64	1	1	82	1	50	3	32	,,	C	,,	S
12	64	65	0	1	0	2	20	3	20	,,	S	,,	S
13	65	66	0	2	80	1	45	4	25	,,	S	,,	S
14	65	66	0	2	55	3	80	6	35	,,	C	,,	S
15	66	66	0	4	66	4	60	9	26	,,	S	,,	S
16	66	65	1	3	10	3	10	6	20	,,	C	,,	S
17	66	65	1	3	52	6	40	9	92	,,	S	,,	S
18	65	65	1	5	25	6	45	11	70	,,	S	,,	S
19	66	66	0	4	55	4	59	9	14	,,	S	,,	C
20	65	64	1	3	50	2	0	5	50	,,	S	,,	S
21	65	66	0	1	5	0	20	1	25	,,	S	,,	S
22	66	66	0	0	40	1	10	1	50	,,	C	,,	C
23	66	65	1	0	50	1	60	2	10	,,	S	,,	S
24	65	66	0	0	75	3	0	3	75	,,	S	,,	C
25	65	66	0	2	70	3	40	6	10	,,	S	,,	S
26	65	66	0	3	60	4	50	8	10	,,	C	,,	C
27	66	65	1	3	40	1	45	4	85	,,	C	,,	C
28	65	66	0	0	70	0	60	1	30	,,	C	,,	C
29	66	65	1	3	12	4	80	7	92	,,	C	,,	C
30	65	66	0	2	30	5	10	7	40	,,	S	,,	C
31	66	65	1	4	10	4	67	8	77	,,	S	,,	S
Sums.	2051	2025	36	60	42	68	94	129	36				
Means.	66.161	65.322	1.161										

WEATHER.

1st.—Morning foggy; forenoon and afternoon dense clouds.
2nd.—Morning foggy; forenoon and afternoon clouds, scattered.
3rd.—Cloudy and sunshine till 1 o'clock, a light shower of rain.
4th.—Cloudy and sunshine till about 2 o'clock; light showers of rain; from 5 till half past 6 heavy fall of rain.
5th.—Cloudy during early part of the day.
6th.—Morning drizzling rain and foggy.
7th.—Morning foggy and drizzling rain; sunshine about 9 P. M. foggy at 10; rain during the night.
8th.—Foggy and drizzling rain till 1 P. M.
9th.—Morning foggy and drizzling slight showers.
10th.—Morning foggy and drizzling; noon foggy.
11th.—Morning foggy, with smart showers.
12th.—Morning foggy, with strong wind from South: rain.
13th.—Morning foggy and smart shower with fresh breeze from South-West.
14th.—Morning foggy with smart shower of rain.
15th.—Morning foggy; forenoon and afternoon foggy.
16th.—Foggy accompanied with sharp wind from South-West.
17th.—Morning foggy, and blowing strong from South-West.
18th.—Morning foggy and drizzling; afternoon foggy.
19th.—Morning foggy, with slight shower of rain.
20th.—Same as yesterday.
21st.—Ditto.
22nd.—Ditto.
23rd.—Ditto.
24th.—Ditto.
25th.—Ditto.
26th.—Morning clear and sunshine; afternoon clear.
27th.—Morning foggy, with continual showers.
28th.—Ditto.
29th.—Ditto.
30th.—Continued fogs, and drizzling rain.
31st.—Same as yesterday.

MEANS AND EXTREMES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1851.

Mean Temperature			65·24
Mean Maximum			66·161
Mean Minimum			65·322
Mean Daily Variation			1·161
Extreme Daily Variation			6.
Extreme Maximum Temp			71.
Extreme Minimum			61.
Extreme Monthly Variation			7.
		Inch.	*Cent*
Amount of Rain	By day	60 42	129
	By night	68 94	
Extreme daily Fall of Rain			11
Number of Rainy Days			36
Prevailing Winds	6 A. M.		
	6 P. M.		

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

Missionary Intelligence.

E PASHALIK OF SIVAS or ROUM,—in the North of Minor,—lies between the Black Sea on the North, the aliks of Trebizoud and Erzeroum on the East; those arbekir, Marach, and Karamania on the South; and ia on the West. It contains 800,000 inhabitants: hief town is Sivas: the soil is very fertile; the mountrichly wooded; the climate temperate and salubrious. Pashalik produces corn, pasture, silk, honey, and ains copper-mines and quarries:

"There every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile."

This Pashalik corresponds to a great part of ancient alatia and Pontus, and a little to Armenia: it is, therefore, the site of one of the Apostolic Churches. The lowing intelligence will give a just idea of its present tate: it is by an American missionary, the Rev. Mr. Powers:—

APPEARANCE OF SIVAS. INTELLIGENCE OF THE ARMENIAN POPULATION.—At a distance the appearance of Sivas is not unpleasant, interspersed, as it is, with trees and gardens. But as you enter it you find not a rod of anything that should be called "pavement." Its sewers are all open; and the streets, in the language of an English gentleman, "can only be compared to a wallowing place for pigs." Its houses are essentially like those of other cities in this country; but how sad the condition of the inmates! How unlike the occupants of the dwelling-houses in Massachusetts! There are doubtless exceptions; but in general, ignorance, wickedness and wretchedness abound in their habitations.

Among the ten thousand Armenians of this city, there is not one decent school, although there are several collections of children called by that name, where persons are taught to read, parrot-like, the ancient Armenian. But the object in making this acquisition is not to store the mind with useful knowledge; nor is it to be able to peruse the word of God, for this is frowned upon by the priesthood. "These impious Protestants," said the Bishop to his people, "presume to read the Bible! They read it in their houses, in their shops, and wherever they are; while we (the priesthood) do not dare to take it into our hands even, except with an embroidered cloth." In learning to read, their object is simply to be able to keep their accounts. About two-thirds of those with whom I have had intercourse this winter, know the alphabet, and can read, some by spelling the words, and some with ease and fluency; but they have no habit of reading; nor have they books of any value; and the darkness of ignorance has settled down upon them.

THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.—From Sivas as a centre, with a radius of fifty miles, draw a circle, and within it, though crossed by various streams, the only machinery that is moved by water-power is that of the simplest form of grist-mill. Everything that is done at all is done by physical force, and that under all the disadvantages of rough materials, bad tools and inconvenient shops. And what compensation do men obtain for their services in the different kinds of manual labor?—from twenty-five to fifty dollars a year! A journeyman tailor would think himself fortunate to hire himself out for thirty dollars, and with this pittance he must support, not only himself but his family if he has one. And within all this circle, one hundred miles in diameter, it is only in Sivas that even the commonest arts are wrought. No carpenter, joiner, turner, shoemaker, tailor, blacksmith, or other artizan is to be found elsewhere. Whoever wants a door, a lock, a handful of nails, a garment, a pair of shoes, a frying-pan, or a drinking cup, must come to Sivas for it, or go to places without this circle: nor can a stock of goods, of the commonest family stores, be found elsewhere: nor is there a road, except what has been made by travel.

To the eye of the Christian and philanthropist, all is one wide ep of desolation and wretchedness. I speak not of natural ery, soil, and productions. What is a fine landscape, where e is no intelligence. What is a rich soil, where not a pious t can be found? What are "golden fields of grain, waving he breeze,' when we reflect that they are to be shared in com. by the bipeds and quadrupeds beneath the same roofs within the same enclosure? The houses, in all gion, out of the city consist of a mud and stone wall, ng a space adapted in size to the number of one's family his stock? heavy timbers are then laid upon this wall, whole is covered with earth firmly beaten down. The thin is divided between human and brute animals, to suit utual convenience. Seldom is a board floor found, and glass window.

D OF THE ARMENIANS.—The Armenians of Sivas believe tism cancels original sin; that partaking of the sacrament, xion with confession to a priest and penance, cancels transgression: and that being born of the Spirit is being ith holy oil at baptism. They believe that the efficacy death is exhibited in two ways: for they say (1) that crucified, and his body was lying in the grave, he itual nature to Hell, threw open its prison-doors mates at liberty, till which time all the good and just, as Abraham, Moses, and David, had been confined in that world of woe: and (2) that all who partake of his body and blood in the sacrament, by which is meant his real veritable body and blood, will now be saved from Hell. And yet they hold that all do not go immediately to Heaven, but must needs be delivered from the world of suffering by the prayers, charities, and masses paid for by surviving friends. There is in their system no atonement, in the proper sense of that term: no praying in the name of Christ: no mention of his atoning blood. The sins which confession and penance do not atone for in one's life-time, will be cancelled by the prayers and charities of survivors.

They also believe that Christ sustains to us no longer the relation of Mediator or of Intercessor, but that of a stern and inflexible Judge, whose favor must be propitiated by the intercession of all the saints in the calendar, and especially that of the Virgin Mary, "Mother of God," who is represented, in many of their pictures of the Holy Trinity, as sitting at the right hand of Jesus, and wearing a splendid crown.

They believe that there can be no sacrifice of the mass, or celebration of the Lord's Supper, where there is not a picture of the Virgin; that the priests act as mediators; that any man, however wicked his life may have been, who shall say, "I repent," and partake of the sacrament, will assuredly go to Heaven that a penance, consisting of reading four psalms, and giving twenty-five cents to the priest for saying mass, cancels the sin of adultery; and that profaneness, falsehood, oaths, cursing, fraud, intemperance, Sabbath-breaking, and the like sins, do not forfeit Christian character, provided they are regularly confessed to a priest and absolution is obtained. Their only idea of the great and cardinal doctrine of repentance is saying, "I repent," and, if possible, squeezing out two tears.

To take an oath in a court of justice is sin, and in several instances since I have been here, unjust demands have been, brought against individuals, which they have paid rather than take an oath that they were unjust; while in their intercourse with one another their mouths are full of oaths, lies, obscenity, cursing, and bitterness. To take interest on money loaned is sin; and yet, in their common business transactions, it would perhaps be impossible to find an honest man among them. To read the Bible is the prerogative of the priest; but it is a sin for others, especially if living in the married state, even to handle the word of God: and it is held that making the sign of the cross is the foundation of the Christian faith; and abstinence from meat on certain days renders man like unto the angels.

Such a creed can have no fellowship with an honest and truthful exhibition of the Word. Hence we are not surprised to find Mr. Powers bearing the following testimony:—

CHARACTER OF THE PREACHING.—As to preaching, it is no more than twelve or fifteen times in the whole year that anything under this name is attempted; and then it is so well understood that, whatever be the subject, the "improvement" will be an appeal for money, that the commencement of the sermon is usually the signal for an outward movement. Still the person officiating often contrives to detain his hearers by various puerilities, of which the following may serve as a specimen. On one occasion the preacher, in speaking of the scourging of Jesus, said he was tied to an olive-tree, which, more compassionate than man, opened its trunk, and received the suffering Saviour; while his enemies were left to lay their heavy blows upon the trunk of the tree, supposing all the time it was Jesus they were scourging. In describing Christ's setting the prisoners in hell at liberty, another said that the last man he came to was Solomon; on seeing whom Christ remarked, "You are wise enough to deliver yourself without my help," and passed on; whereupon the devils, finding him there alone, said to him, "What are you here for?" to which he replied that he was waiting to deliver any others who might be sent there: "Then," said the devils, "be off with yourself;" and they thrust him out. Still another, speaking of Judas, said that he, foreknowing that Christ would deliver the prisoners in Hell, made the greatest haste to hang himself, that he too might be set at liberty with the rest. Satan, however, prevented his dying till after Christ had risen from the dead, and consequently he did not escape.

As a specimen of exegesis, let me mention the following. Authority for the intercession of the saints in found in II. Cor. ch. v. 20, "Now then we are ambassadors for Christ," &c., and also in Jeremiah, ch. xv. 1, "Though Moses and Samuel stood before me, yet my mind could not be toward this people." Authority for the high place assigned to the Virgin in the work of intercession is found in John ii. 4, "Woman, what have I to do with thee;" which is made to mean, "woman, it is all the same whether it be I or you." For auricular confession they cite Mark i. 44, "Go, show thyself to the priest;" for the use of pictures, Gen. i. 26, "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness;" for the use of relics, Psalm xxxiv. 20, "He keepeth all his bones;" for the absolution of the priests, of course, the ever-repeated passage, "Whatsoever ye shall bind," &c.

Mr. Powers says, in concluding this letter, "From the above it will be easily inferred what has been the character of my preaching here, and of my discussions with the more than one hundred and thirty persons who have called at my room."

SELECTIONS.

European.

CONSTANTINOPLE. CORRESPONDENCE WITH SIR STRATFORD CANNING.—The efforts of Sir Stratford Canning in favor of religious liberty in Turkey, and, in particular, his kind offices in behalf of the Protestant community, are well known and duly appreciated in this country. The friends of missions will be glad to learn that our brethren have acknowledged his invaluable services in the following letter :—

To His Excellency Sir Stratford Canning, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty at the Sublime Porte, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,—During the long and severe contest that has been going on in this Empire between the simple truth of the Gospel and a corrupt traditionary Christianity, we, the undersigned, have often ventured to address your Excellency, either calling your attention to the sufferings of those who were persecuted for the truth, or expressing to you our sincere and humble gratitude for the timely and invaluable relief which your prompt and benevolent interposition has so often afforded them. But never did we approach you with feelings like those which prompt us to speak on the present occasion. Your Excellency has succeeded, by the wise counsels you gave to the Government of this Empire, and by your persevering efforts, in procuring for the native Protestants of Turkey an imperial charter of rightful existence in the country, as an acknowledged religious community, with full liberty of conscience, and with privileges equal to those of any other community of royahs. It is ever to be gratefully acknowledged that, through your Excellency's repeated intervention at the Porte, the native Protestants have generally been treated with kindness and rectitude by the authorities of the Turkish Government. For some three years they have even enjoyed an informally acknowledged right of existence under their own name, which has been very favorable to their internal organization as a Christian Church. Still, this situation as a community being informal and anomalous, it continued to be more or less a trying one ; and the stability of their privileges remained contingent and precarious, from the very nature of the case. But now their position has become one of publicly acknowledged right ; and the Government of this country, and the honor of the sovereign, are pledged to its perpetuity. This, through Divine Providence, is the fruit of your Excellency's labors ; and we cannot but apply here the words of Scripture, by which God bore witness to the faithful efforts of another friend of truth and godliness in remote antiquity, saying, "The hands of Zerubbabel have laid the foundations of this house, and his hands shall also finish it." *Zech.* iv. 9.

Your Excellency's influence in this country is universally known to be great and good, and will, long after your useful life is closed, leave behind it many a monument, honorable not only to yourself personally, but also to the great Sovereign and the great country and nation you represent. However, all that is merely political, whatever may be its magnitude or importance, is temporal ; and the greatest of earth's concerns, aside from their bearings on eternal interests, will vanish with time. But this work, which God has enabled you to accomplish, however small in its appearance, and little noticed by the world, will never lose its importance, forming, as it does, a page in the history of the kingdom of Christ upon the earth. May this consideration reward you for your great and successful efforts ! It must be a matter of pleasing reflection to your Excellency, that the power and influence of Great Britain are looked up to wherever, in the world, human rights and freedom of conscience are threatened; and, especially, that the present Sovereign of this Empire owes, in so great a measure, the undoubted and deserved popularity which he enjoys through the whole civilized world,—a popularity which distinguishes him from all his predecessors,—to the candid consideration and deference which he has ever paid to the advice of his most sincere and steadfast friend among the powers of Europe, that of Great Britain, which you have been called to represent for so many years past; and whose political and moral influence in the East you have incalculably increased, by using it only on the side of justice and of truth. May it please God to bless these countries yet for many years to come with your Excellency's presence and labors !

Not to detain your Excellency longer, we seize this opportunity of reiterating to you the expression of our most sincere and profound respect, and, commending you to the guidance, grace, and protection of God, subscribe ourselves,

Your Excellency's most obedient and humble Servants,

W. GOODELL,
H. G. O. DWIGHT,
W. G. SCHAUFFLER,
H. A. HOMES,
H. J. VAN LENNEP,
J. S. EVERETT.

Bebek, Constantinople, Dec. 9th, 1850.

To this communication Sir Stratford Canning made the following reply :—

Therapia, Dec. 20th, 1850.

To the Rev. W. Goodell, Bebek.

DEAR SIR,—It has given me sincere pleasure to learn that you and your friends appreciate so cordially the privileges conferred upon the Sultan's Protestant subjects by the promulgation of an imperial firman, placing them on a permanent equality with the ancient religious communities in this Empire.

The flattering terms in which you have kindly acknowledged the success of my endeavours are gratefully accepted by me; and as your name stands first of the signatures, I venture to convey through you the expression of my hearty thanks to all of you.

The testimony of those who have mainly contributed to the formation of a native Protestant society in Turkey is the more valuable, as it does justice to the benevolent Sovereign and the enlightened ministry who have given effect to our wishes. It is particularly agreeable to my feelings, as it adds another thread to that bond of sympathy and Christian good-will which draws our respective countries more powerfully together than the ties of blood and language.

With sentiments of real esteem and consideration towards you and your colleagues in this matter, I have the honor to be, DEAR SIR,

Your obedient and faithful Servant,
STRATFORD CANNING.

——"Missionary Herald."

VALUABLE TESTIMONIAL.—Englishmen of rank in India have repeatedly volunteered their testimony in regard to the importance and success of our missions in that country. The Gov of Ceylon, after a recent tour around the island, uses the fo ing language, which deserves to be weighed by all those doubt whether foreign missions are worthy of support:—

"His Excellency cannot omit to dwell with peculiar tion on the pleasure afforded him by his personal inspe the great educational establishments which are the distingu characteristic of the Northern Province. To those noble teers in the cause of Christianity and of education gentlemen of the American missions, who by their g self-devotion in a foreign and distant land have produ marked an improvement in the scene of their labors, cellency feels that he should pay a special tribute of acknowledgment. He is glad to hail in this dedication of rican enterprise and American charity to the work of civil and enlightening a distant dependency of the British C one more tie of kindred with the great nation that sends forth, one more pledge that between the old and the new land there can henceforth be only a generous rivalry in the ca of knowledge and of truth."

ROMANIST THREAT OF DISOBEYING THE LAW.—The ink scarce dry with which the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was writte and yet Papists already declare that they will not obey the law. A plain and unmistakeable declaration to this effect appears in the "Tablet" of the 26th instant, the organ of the more respectable Roman Catholics. The article of the "Tablet" breathes a spirit of deep-rooted hostility to British rule, and of fierce and determined defiance to British law. It declares that the voice of the Pope is the voice of God, and there cannot be a moment's doubt as to which of the two—the Pope or the Queen—is to be obeyed. The laws of a heretical Parliament it stigmatizes as not laws, but lies,—they are not to be obeyed, but spit upon ; and it plainly declares that the law in question must not and will not be obeyed ; that it must be rigorously disobeyed by all Roman Catholics in England and Ireland. But we shall allow the "Tablet" to speak for himself :

"Lord Truro, indeed, pathetically asks,—'Is it to be said that the Roman Catholics of Ireland would not obey the law ? We answer with the most perfect frankness, that it both has been said, and is to be said, and that it will be done. Neither in England nor in Ireland will the Roman Catholics obey the law, that is, the law of the Imperial Parliament. They have, or are likely to have before them two things called laws, which unhappily or happily contradict each other. Both cannot be obeyed, and both cannot be disobeyed. One of them is the law of God : the other is no law at all : it pretends to be an act of Parliament : but in the ethics of legislation it has no more force or value than a solemn enactment that the moon is made of green cheese. It is not a law, but a a lie : a Parliamentary lie, which its very utterers know to be false, and which they deliberately put forward as a falsehood, careless of contempt and ignominy, so that they can retain their hold of office. Of these two things we need hardly say which will be obeyed and which disobeyed. The law of God, that is, the Pope's command, will be, or rather has been, and is being, carried into effect : the Parliamentary lie will be spit upon, and trampled under foot, and treated as all honest men treated a lie that is rigorously disobeyed."

We find the same sentiments expressed with more emphasis and violence of language though not in firmer tone, by the "Catholic Vindicator" :—

"Rather than that our loyalty to the holy Apostolic see should be in the least degree tarnished, let ten thousand kings and queens (and Queen Victoria included) perish *(as such)—i.e., let them be deposed from their thrones*,—and become mere individuals, as we have lately seen in the case of a Catholic sovereign. We should not of course have spoken so strongly as this under ordinary circumstances. But when the Pope and the Queen are placed in antagonism to each other, as has been done lately and it is intimated that her Majesty will not accept a 'divided allegiance,' we are compelled to say plainly which allegiance we consider the *most important* ; and we would not hesitate to tell the Queen to her face that she must either be content with this 'divided allegiance' or *none at all*, (so far as Catholics are concerned) ; for it is perfectly certain that—come what may,—even the rack and the torture, (the instruments used by her Majesty's predecessors in their conflict with 'Popery'),—we shall never do otherwise than strictly obey the sovereign Pontiff, *whoever* may presume to forbid it, and in their puny insignificance pronounce the acts of the Vicar of Christ 'null and void.'"

THE MORMONITE PROPHET.—(Continued from our last.)

ABOUT the time when Solomon Spaulding was engaged in w ing his romance, there lived in the State of Vermont a blacky little boy, the son of disreputable parents, who kept a low s shop, the resort of blacklegs and gamblers. Joe was exceedi clever His school learning was of the most meagre kind could read," says a friendly biographer, "without much diffic and write a very imperfect hand, and had a very limited under ing of the elementary rules of arithmetic." But though, ding to the poet, "a dunce in letters," he was "a dab at he became skilful as a gambler ; and none of his associate carry on any piece of deception with equal address. became the presiding genius of a gang of six persons, co most of them, with his father's family, and all of them "n for breaches of contract and the repudiation of their honest de all of them, too, "addicted to vice : they obtained their not by honorable labor, but by deceiving their neigh their marvellous tales of money-digging."—Such was monite prophet, and such the school in which he receive lessons. And yet, to quote from the American write we are indebted for our last extract, though "born lowest walks of life, reared in poverty, educated in no claims to extraordinary intelligence, coarse and vul ment, the prophet Smith succeeded in establish

, the tenets of which have been taught throughout the length breadth of America. The prophet's virtues have been hearsed and admired in Europe, the ministers of Nauvoo have ven found a welcome in Asia; and Africa has listened to the grave sayings of the seer of Palmyra. The standard of the Latter-day Saints has been reared on the banks of the Nile; and even the Holy Land has been entered by the emissaries of this wicked impostor."

Joseph began to have his revelation from Heaven as early as his fifteenth year. The material god of his creed used to descend to him, he said, in the woods, enveloped in a cloud of light, and there reveal to him what he was to teach and do; but it was not until his introduction to Sidney Rigdon and, through him, to poor Solon on Spaulding's manuscript romance, that the new religion took form. It is probable that, had he been born in Edinburgh, he would have got no higher than to be perhaps the leader of a gang of thimblers, skilful in eluding the keepers of the Queen's Park; or perhaps, had he selected another walk, he might have risen to the celebrity of a Haggart. But the United States proved a better field. Adroit in addressing himself to the ignorance of the untaught emigrants of Britain, and such of his own countrymen as, in removing to the outskirts of the country, had taken least of its intelligence and civilization along with them, his followers soon increased. In all the false religions—or, rather, false forms of the true religion—that have been attended during the last century with any considerable measure of success, if we except Puseyism,—such, for instance, as the Southcottian and Irvingite or Rowite among ourselves, and the Millerite form in America,—the central idea has always been that of a Saviour on the eve of coming to reign on earth, as not only a spiritual, but also as a temporal prince: and the idea which had power with the Jews of old has power still.

"It is certain," says the biographer of Joseph, "that his doctrine was no sooner preached than he began to make converts of the people around him. The idea of the 'Latter Days,' or days immediately prior to the second coming of Christ to establish the Millennium, is one that has a great hold upon the imagination of large classes of persons. Joseph Smith worked upon this idea; and every earthquake recorded in the newspapers,—every new comet discovered,—every falling meteor that was observed,—every war and rumour of a war in Europe or America,—every monstrous birth among inferior animals,—every great public calamity, tempest, fire, or explosion,—was skilfully and pertinaciously adduced as a proof and a warning of the 'Latter Days.' He had two great elements in his favour—sufficient novelty, and unconquerable perseverance. His doctrine was both old and new. It had sufficient of the old to attract those who would have been repelled by a creed entirely new; and it had sufficient of the new to rivet the attention and inflame the imagination of those on whose minds an old creed, however ably preached, would have fallen and taken no root. Basing his doctrine upon isolated passages of the Bible; claiming direct inspiration from the Almighty; promising possession of the earth, all temporal power and glory, and the blessing of Heaven upon all true believers; and being gifted with a courage and assiduity that despised difficulty and danger,—Joseph Smith soon found himself the recognized head of a small but increasing body of ardent disciples."

One of Joseph's main advantages in relation to this country consisted in the great distance at which he taught. Like the veiled prophet of Moore, his real features could not be seen, and the exaggerations of his preachers served all the purposes of the silver mask. In America, on the other hand, his native character was frequently breaking out; and the faith of his sincerer partizans—for the scoundrels among them never doubted—was often severely tried. Most unfortunately, however, some of his more determined opponents, in the State in which he resided, were at once foolish and criminal enough, seven years ago, to neutralize the advantage by sending four rifle bullets through Joseph: and he has been a saint and a martyr ever since. So long as he lived there was some hope that the followers of the living Joe Smith might be undeceived by Joe himself, but the dead Joe Smith maintains his place against all comers; and his followers, settled in their rich country, and in some degree respectable in their great ignorance and undoubting belief, from their Saxon ability of enduring hard labor, their indomitable perseverance and admirable mechanical skill, are mightily increasing every year, and promise to be a great people. The English Church may determine on having no national education, unless it be a national education that embraces the theory of the godfathers and the godmothers, as laid down in the Catechism, and secures that all children be taught that they bear what are termed "Christian mes," because they got them when they "were made Christians. unless the humbler people of the country be introduced, through art of reading, to the Word of God, they will have a great more religion by-and-bye than the Established Churches, r to the North or South of the Tweed, would wish them. Mor m will thrive in the absence of the primer, and Joe Smith is elders usurp, with their teachings, the place of our Saviour is apostles.

have sometimes wondered that the expectation entertained many sects, during the present century, of a Messiah arrayed he trappings of earthly royalty, and who is to reign among tions as a temporal prince, has not led, as in former periods ory, to the appearance of false Christs. About the time of viour's actual appearance, there seem to have been seve- ; and we know that the general expectation of the year d to the advent of the Jew Sabbatei Levi. Perhaps the lty of such a personification deters impostors of the and that inferior ones break down in the attempt before d in making themselves known. We know that is latter abortive kind have recently been made. dinburgh readers may remember having seen, rather velvemonth ago, large placards on the walls, which intimated that "Michael the Prince" had come, and that he was forthwith to commence issuing "bulletins" for the government of of his kingdom. They one day caught our eye, and we at once set them down as some new manifestation of Mormonistic nonsense and delusion; when, on returning home, we were informed by a lervant that there was waiting for us, in an upper room, a strange-looking man, who had not a little astonished the children by his long beard. We found him a genteelly-dressed young man, somewhat between his five-and-twentieth and thirtieth year, sallow, and unmeaningly handsome, with very white linen, and with a dark beard and moustachios trimmed in exactly the style in which those of our Saviour are represented by the old masters. He was Michael the Prince, he said, and had visited us to receive our assistance in publishing his message abroad. Without actually saying that he did, he evidently wanted a leader. We at first set him down as insane, and treated him with the respect due to the saddest of all misfortunes: but the suspicion did ultimately cross us, that in the young man with the beard we looked upon one of the spawn of Joe Smith.

"Where," we at length asked, "are your credentials?" "Bring me" he said, any of the prophecies of Scripture, and I will explain to you its true meaning in fact." "But how, 'in fact' are we to know it to be the true meaning?" we replied. There are a great many very opposite interpretations of prophecy given in the present day; and as we are simple enough to be unable, in many cases, to distinguish the right from the wrong ones, we might be equally unable to determine whether yours were right or wrong. But we will tell you what to do. There are whole shelves full of fossils in the next room. We know something about some of them, which is not generally known, and there are others of them about which we would fain know more. Now, if you will tell us, in the first place, for our satisfaction regarding yourself, all that we know about those fossils, and in the next place, for our own satisfaction, all that we don't know about them, we faithfully pledge ourselves to publish your message." The prophet looked embarrassed, and was evidently much taken aback. "It was, in fact, not necessary," he at length said, "that he should know about them things." "What!" we replied, "Michael the Prince an ignorant man! Michael the Prince not know so much about the ancient works of Nature as even we do—we who came into existence less than half a century ago!" The prophet's eye fell; he turned round, and we bowed him to the door. For about a fortnight after, we continued to see his placards on the walls, but they ultimately disappeared, and we know of no one who has since seen or heard of the prophet. And such, in all probability, would have been the fate of Joe Smith, had he made his debut in Edinburgh. He will have no doubt to bear, with all other false prophets and impostors, the burden of not only his own transgressions, but also that of the transgressions of those whom he deceived; but we cannot regard him as the only guilty party: the rulers who suffer a people to grow up in ignorance gross enough to render them the dupes of a system of delusion so gross and palpable, must be regarded as equally in fault.—Edinburgh "Witness."

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29TH.

—— We learn from the Singapore papers that piracy is on the increase in the Straits. The "Straits' Times" thinks that the neighbourhood of the British settlements in the Straits of Malacca bids fair to become as notorious as in by-gone years for the perpetration of piracy on the native trade. It is only the other day that Sir James Brooke was arraigned at the bar of the House of Commons for the murder of some of those blood-thirsty pirates; it would appear that he had not put an end to enough of them.

—— We should like to know whether any measures are being taken, or are likely to be taken by insurance companies or other parties interested, to recover any of the very valuable property which went to the bottom with the ill-fated "Pacha." A hundred and fifty feet is certainly a considerable depth, but surely, in this age of mechanical contrivance, not so formidable as to prevent some steps from being taken to recover fifteen lakhs of Rupees in solid gold and silver.

—— The news from Australia, as gathered from the Calcutta press, is not striking; many of those who left comfortable situations in quest of gold, have been disappointed, and have returned lamenting their bad fortune.

—— The "Bombay Times" mentions that the three hundred men who it is said proceed to Aden by the "Ajdaha," go there merely for the purpose of relieving the Wing of the 78th Highlanders: is this quite correct? We had understood that Aden was to be entirely garrisoned in future by troops from the Madras Presidency.

—— We take from the "Bombay Gazette" the following extract from a letter from Jaulna:—"A smashed carbine, cut into bits of an inch long, has been found in the necessary of the reduced Havildar of the Madras Third Cavalry, Modina Khoda Khan; So I trust poor Lieut. Johnstone's murderer will be fixed at last."

—— An adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company was held at their office yesterday, at which it was carried, "That the proceedings of the last meeting in respect of reducing the capital by 100 Rupees per share, and declaring a dividend at the rate of 24 Rupees per share, as well as the other arrangements dependent thereon, be confirmed." In our humble opinion, this proceeding on the part of the shareholders

is very short sighted, and not at all calculated to benefit the Company, towards whom we bear every good wish.

—— We notice the North-west Bank of India has declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

—— Among the list of passengers going to Aden by the "Ajdaha," we find no mention of the detachment which one of our contemporaries insinuates was to be sent up to punish the Arabs, and a nother to relieve the Highlanders: Have both been wrong in their conjectures?

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30TH.

—— The famous Moolraj is dead. "The Ex-Dewan," says the "Delhi Gazette," "closed his troubled career early in the morning of the 11th inst., at a place called Parbutpore, about forty miles below Buxar, while on his way to Allahabad to try the benefit of a change of air. The mortal remains of the unfortunate chieftain were placed on the funeral pile the same day, near the spot where he breathed his last. So passeth away the glory of this world."

—— The "Delhi Gazette" of the 20th inst. has been informed that Brigadier Sir Colin Campbell has recommended to Government, as a precautionary measure, that one regular and one irregular cavalry regiment be detached from Peshawur on patrol duty, to be kept continually on the move along the foot of the hills near the Khybur Pass.

—— The "Delhi Gazette" states that his Peshawur correspondent has informed him that "accounts had been received from Cabul of the arrival of Ghoolam Hai ler Khan with his state prisoners. The late ruler of Balkh had attempted to escape on the march, but was easily overtaken and brought back. We are glad to hear that the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan had exhibited a chivalrous feeling in the treatment of his captive, and had presented him with a khilut, or robe of honour. The other prisoners live in the city, and are allowed to walk about wherever they please, attended of course by a guard of soldiers. The plunder taken at Balkh had caused a sort of glut in the market, and horses were to be had at a very low price. It is said that Dost Mahomed Khan is bent on further conquests, and had consulted Sirdar Sayud Mahomed Khan on the best means of subduing Budduksha n. The chiefs who followed the fortunes of the Ameer, when he joined the Seikhs against the British, have not been allowed to go unrewarded. Darya Khan Mahomed receives 7,000 rupees a year, Gool Bu lshah 10,000, and Futteh Khan 5,000. Nor have the inferior chieftains any reason to complain of Dost Mahomed's ingratitude."

—— The "Madras Spec ator" mentions that a thunder-storm attended with violent rain, passed over Madras on the 19th.

—— The whole of the Bengal pre s are having something to say about the late Mr. Bethune: most of it is eulogistic of the departed.

—— The "Telegraph and Courier" remarks that the sloop of war "Elphinstone," which is now in dock undergoing a thorough overhaul and repair, and the "Clive," are the only two vessels of that class now in the Service, out of the numerous sailing vessels that once belonged to the Indian Navy, having been nearly entirely superseded by steamers, and thinks that it may be safely predicted that no more sailing vessels will be constructed for the Service, even supposing it survives the close of the Charter, of which he expresses himself doubtful, unless the Indian Navy can manage to make itself more useful to the Hon'ble Company, and to the public, than it does now: we think it could scarcely die too soon.

—— The Dharwar corr spondent of the "Telegraph and Courier" mentions that the weather there has cleared up, and the Ryots are making all speed to complete their dry crop sowing operations; but he fears, from the heavy and continued fall of rain that had occurred, there will be a cessation of some days, and although the seed many be sown now, it will take some time before a sufficient quantity of rain falls to bring it up.

—— The "Bombay Gazette" publishes a new tonnage scale, which it is proposed to be adopted by the Chamber of Commerce. The old one is considered in some respects defective, and the present one is now laid before the public for discussion: that is the way to get at the truth of anything; we hope it may be reached in this instance.

—— A Sholapore correspondent of the "Bombay Gazette" mentions that there has been a scarcity of rain there this season compared with the last, but the sky has been cloudy for the last few days, and the atmosphere charged with moisture; a few occasional showers have fallen in the interim, but not to any material extent. The health of the European and Native troops has been gradually improving of late: he also states that a new Roman Catholic chapel is about to be erected near the Protestant church.

—— It would appear that the Dutch are on the point of commencing a regular steam-communication between Holland and Batavia. It is said that the packets will put into Table Bay in the summer months, and into Simon's Bay during the winter. Were this line of steamers started, it would no doubt be a convenience to many passengers coming to and going from the East Indies.

—— Matters at the Cape still wear a gloomy appearance. No progress appears to have been made towards bringing the war to a conclusion; some of the Hottentot levies, whose term of service had expired, refused to re-enlist, alleging that they were tired of the war. If they were really tired of the war they ought to have turned to, heart and hand, to put an end to it.

—— The Madras official Gazette contains an order by the Commander in Chief, stating that officers are invariably to wear their swords when off duty, at all places of public entertainment. This order must be felt exceedingly inconvenient to many officers: perhaps it was issued with the view of deterring officers from frequenting places of entertainment.

—— The "Madras Crescent" contains a communicated account of an entertainment which was given to Mr. Bruce, late Editor of the "Athenæum," on the occasion of his departure from India. His admiring friends presented him with a silver vase, and several highly eulogistic speeches to all of which he replied in the manner approved of by Cocker. The writer mentions that Mr. Bruce's writings have been the ablest which ever appeared in the columns of the Athenæum: such may have been the case.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST.

—— The "Telegraph and Courier" mentions that the cholera has broken out again in Bussora and the provinces bordering on the Euphrates in the most virulent form: at Bushire fifteen to twenty are dying daily of the epidemic.

—— The "Delhi Gazette" mentions that it has been determined by the Government to adopt decisive measures towards the Hill tribes during the coming cold weather. It is said the necessary measures are nearly completed, and that operations will be commenced on a suitable scale, and with such information as will render the success of this expedition almost certain.

—— Messrs. Thacker and Co., of Calcutta, appear to have an intention of opening a branch of their establishment in Bombay.

—— It is stated that the forces of Maharaja Goolab Singh have been successful against the Fort of Chelas. He had carried his approaches so near the place as to have cut off the water of the garrison. Goolab Singh's people expected soon to be in possession.

—— The "Agra Messenger" says it is stated on sufficiently credible grounds, that the justice so niggardly dispensed to the Punjaub Army, is at length to be accorded in ampler, if not perfect measure. There is every reason to believe that the Court of Directors have consented to so desirable a concession. Lord Ellenborough speaks confidently of the issue. The personal exertions of Lord Gough were alone wanting to determine the Court's decision, and he is now in the field—better late than never. At any rate it is nearly settled that some disbursement shall be made with all speed, either in the form of real prize-money, or so much donation batta in lieu thereof. We do trust that the authorities will fork out now and save their honour. Perhaps they had intended to have let the matter stand over for thirty years or so, and then pay the survivors their share of the spoilt: if they had it would not have been far out of the way it is only the other day that meals were given to the Waterloo heroes.

—— The "Bombay Times" makes its appearance this morning in a new and we think an improved form; the small sheet containing four columns has disappeared, and we have a larger sheet with five columns instead. This size we consider quite large enough for a Bombay daily paper, and its being uniform in size every day we consider a desided improvement upon the system of single and double sheets on alternate days.

—— The "Bombay Times" informs us that the fall of rain in August up to 6 o'clock yesterday evening was 23.70 inches: the total quantity measured during the season being season being 101.22 inches. From the appearance of the weather it does not look as if we had had all for the reason yet, as we are going to have a wet and dry turn about, '49 was very wet; 50 very dry; and 51 to all appearance will be very wet.

—— The "Bombay Times" mentions that as a temporary arrangement, Commander Young has been placed in charge of the "Hastings".

—— The Jaulna correspondent of the "Bombay Times" confirms what we have above quoted from the "Gazette" in reference to the murderer of Lieut. Johnstone, and further states that the ball found in body of the unfortunate young officer exactly fitted the bore of the barrel thus discovered: this has given rise to the belief that the murderer has at length been discovered.

—— It is noticed in the "Harkaru" that information had been received by the Police of Calcutta, that a conspiracy was on foot to burn the opium clipper "Red Rover."—On inquiry it was found that two of the men most strongly suspected of setting fire to the Ariel, were on board of her under assumed names and accompanied by other suspicious circumstances, but farther the conspiracy had not been discovered.

—— To the agreeable surprise of all of us the mail of the 7 August, came to her anchorage no about half past one. This is the fastest mail which has yet reached us; allowing five hours for longitude, the transit has been accomplished in 24 days 13 hours two hours faster than any yet on record. It arrived three hours before the ordinary closing time of the Post Office, so as to permit of return of post for the first time with England.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND.

—— The "Bombay Times" mentions that the Bareilly School has been directed by the Lieut. Governor of the North-West Provinces to be in future designated a College, of which Master, Mr. Tregear, has been nominated Principal.

—— The trial of the libel case of Mactier vs. Lang took place at Calcutta on the 19th ult. and ended in the conviction of defendant. The whole trial was anything but creditable to Lang.

a Ahmednuggur correspondent of the "Bombay ntions that there has been eight or nine days very er. During the season upwards of thir y inches had

The "Optimist" mentions, that a letter received by last says that Sir Charles Napier has declared his intention of ng the Company for £2,400. This the "Telegraph" informs us the sum which was deducted from Sir Charles's pay to make od an over-payment to him in the shape of prize-mony. Sir harles may sue on that score, but we fear he will only get the osts to pay.

—— Among other news come to hand by the mail, we learn hat the Pasha of Egypt has definitively authorized the construction f a railway from Alexandria to Cairo.

—— A prize of Rs. 3,000 has been offered by the Nuwab of the Carnatic for the best translation into Hindoostanee of a tandard work on Anatomy.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD.

—— At eight o'clock last night, the steamer Achilles which eft this on Monday for Aden, with a great many passengers and he Southampton mail, came into the Harbour working one ngine; it appears that she had carried away the casing of her ide-valves, and the Captain and Chief Engineer thought it rudent to return. This will give the passengers some little rouble and inconvenience, but the damage done we believe will e repaired immediately, and she will start again to-morrow morn ng early. If she be not in time for the other steamer at Aden he will go on to Suez. Many have no doubt availed themselves f this opportunity to answer letters received by last mail.

—— In succession to the late Captain Hawkins, Commander Young has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Indian Navy: we believe his appointment to be one which gives niversal satisfaction.

—— The Hydrabad (Deccan) correspondent of the Telegraph nd Courier says, that punctual to the very day, the Nizam's Minister completed the payment of forty lakhs into the Resident's treasury, nd carried the receipt to his master, who bestowed upon him nbounded praise. The Minister has gained great credit from the rigor with which he has carried through this transaction.

—— The "Telegraph" of to-day contains a long letter signed 'Vindex' in defence of the History classes of the Elphinstone Institution, which he appears to consider have not met with fair play in the last issue of the "Guardian"—The editor of the Telegraph recommends that the letter should in justice be allowed a place in he columns of the "Guardian.' The writer of it seems contented with its appearance in the "Telegragh and Courier" as are we for he present.

—— The "Telegraph" informs us that Mr. F. Hutchinson ssumed charge of the managership of the Commercial Bank ndia.

— The Dhoolia correspondent of the same journal mentions e having been plenty of rain throughout the province, and that rops are looking well and promising a bountiful harvest.

— The following is from the "Bombay Times," and may ps interest the friends of the passengers per "Acbar." A of the 15 h instan, written on board the Steamer 'Acbar,' mil s from Suez, contains the following:— "We are now forty miles from Suez in the 'Acbar,' which left Aden M. on Friday the 8th inst. We have had, and still have ong N W. wind in our teeth nearly all the way, and a y sea and strong current against us. Capt. in Gardner thinks cannot possibly get in till midnight. This old ship is really irst-rate sea-boat, and steams quite equal to the 'Feroze,' ich reached Aden on the 8th inst. at 6½ A. M.—P. S.—5 P. M. e wind has fallen, and we are making nine knots, and shall be by nine o'clock."

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH.

— The "Mofussilite" states that Sir William Gomm, at the stion of the Adjutant General, has discontinued the con- tial returns called for by Sir Charles Napier from officers manding corps. This is we think a most wise step—anything espionage, in this age of liberty, is perfectly intolerable.

— The Hydrabad correspondent of the "Madras Spectator" s, that in addition to the forty lakhs already paid, the ng forty he has promised to pay in the month of Octo er. The "Citizen" understands that the Chief Magistrate at ends to introduce shortly some changes in the present n of the Calcutta Police, as a preventive to the com- numerous crimes which now swell the calendar quar- p to the sessions.

"An Englishman" was thinking of proposing a Joint Stock the recovery of the "Pacha's" treasure, when he alve-tisement proposing the working of that er-mine. We should like to hear what are the ns to adopt in order to secure the treasure.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th August 1851.

. Raikes, Assistant to the Political Agent in Kutch, is Presidency from the 4th proximo to the 4th November e of undergoing an examination in the Native languages. rder of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1851.

The leave of absence granted to Captain A. B. Rathborne, Collector and Magistrate of Hyderabad in Scinde, under date the 4th June last, to proceed to the Deccan, on medical certificate, has been extended to the 1st proximo.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. A. F. Davidson, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Superintendent of the Ahmednuggur Revenue Survey and Assessment, under date the 30th ultimo, is to have effect from the 23rd to the 25th idem, inclusive.

Mr. J. Webb, Collector of Kaira, having returned to the Presidency from the leave of absence, on medical certificate granted to him under date the 21st December 1849, is allowed an extension, of that leave from the 5th proximo to the 15th November next, under Section XII. of the Absentee Regulations, and to remain at the Presidency during that period, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1851.

Mr E. C. Jones is appointed Collector and Magistrate of Broach.

Bombay Castle, 3rd September 1851.

Mr. T. C. Loughnan has been appointed Agent at Dolahy, but he is not to take up his appointment until relieved by Mr. J. D. Inverarity.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

H. E GOLDSMID, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd September 1851.

Assistant Surgeon R. D. Peele having returned to the Presidency and resumed charge of his duties as Oculist, on the 22nd ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 5th of last March is cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th August 1851.

The Reverend E. N. Dickenson, Assistant Chaplain at Hydrabad, is allowed leave of absence, from the 19th ultimo to the 18th instant, to proceed to Kurrachee, on Medical certificate.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government,

MILITARY.

Bombay General Orders.

Bombay Castle, 28th August, 1851.

No. 471 of 1851.—The Honorable the Court of Directors have granted an extension, for six months, to the undermentioned officers:—

Lieut. E. Dansey, and Assist. Surg A. T. Anderson, M. D.

Lieut. A. E. N. Proctor, of the 14th N. I. has been permitted by the Hon'ble Court to retire from the Service: this vacancy has effect from 1st May, 1850.

Lieut. G. F. Sheppard, of the 28th Reg. N. I., has been permitted by the Honorable Court of Directors to resign the service, this vacancy has effect from the 18th June, 1851.

No. 472 of 1851.—The following orders are confirmed:—

An order by Lieut. Colonel Short, dated Bombay, the 9th August 1851, appointing Ensign J. Hume to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 6th Regt. N. I., until further orders vice Lieut. Nixon, reported sick.

An order by Major H. Jacob, dated Kolapore, the 11th August 1851, appointing Ensign H. T. Blair, to act as Quarter Master, and Captain J. W. Remy, as Interpreter to the 19th Regt. N. I. from the 18th inst., during the absence of Lieut. Naylor on leave, or until further orders.

No. 473 of 1851.—The following appointment is made:—

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieut. W. A. Dick, to be Adjutant vice Mackenzie, promoted to the Regimental Rank of Captain, 21st Aug., 1851,

No. 474 of 1851.—An order by Lieut. Col. Delamain, C. B., dated Neemuch, the 21st July 1851, appointing Ensign W. Rose, of the 25th Regiment N. I., to act as Interpreter to the 3d Regt. Light Cavalry, from that date, until further orders, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 3rd September 1851.

No. 481 of 1851.—The following General Rolls of Remittances to Europe were forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors by the last Overland Mail:—

1. General Roll, for the Quarter ending 31st July 1851, of Family Remittances of Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Forces serving under this Presidency, from the 86th Regiment of Foot.

2. General Roll from the Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 8th and 86th Regiments of Foot, on account of Commission Fees.

3. General Rolls for the Quarter ending 31st July 1851, of Family Remittances of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Forces serving under this Presidency, from the 8th and 86th Regimens of Foot, 78th Highlanders and 10th Royal Hussars.

4. General Roll of Effects and Credits of deceased Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's 6th and 86th Regiments of Foot, 78th Highlanders, and 10th Royal Hussars.

5. General Rolls for the Quarter ending 31st July 1851, of Remittances on account of regimental necessaries of Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency, 8th and 86th Regiments of Foot, 78th Highlanders and 10th Royal Hussars.

6. General Rolls for the Quarter ending the 31st July 1851, of Remittances of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Hon'ble Company's Service.

7. General Rolls for the Quarter ending the 31st July 1851, of Family Remittances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Hon'ble Company's Regiments.

No. 482 of 1851.—With the view of regulating the transmission of Consignments of Public Stores from Bombay to Rajpootana, and of obviating the necessity of employing Troops on Escort duties through the jungles between Baroda and the latter station, during the rainy and hot seasons of the year, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in future Stores of all descriptions intended for Rajpootana should be despatched annually from the Presidency at three stated periods, viz., 1st October, 1st December, and 1st February.

In order to carry out the above arrangement, Departments and Corps at the Presidency requiring Stores to be sent through the Commissariat Department to Rajpootana, should arrange for making them over to the Deputy Commissary General in proper time, to enable him to forward them by the periods abovementioned. The latest date at which such Stores should be made over is to be the 25th of January of each year, after which they will not be received by that Officer.

All Stores should be made up into packages, adapted for camel transport, each package not exceding 200 lbs. in weight, except such as will not admit of being thus packed.

No. 483 of 1851.—The leave to Egypt on his private affairs, granted to Major Willoughby, C. B., Agent for Gunpowder, in G. G. O No. 464, of the 20th instant, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

No. 484 of 1851.—With reference to General Order Order No. 393 of the 7th July last, Captain R. C. Wormald, of the Regiment of Artillery, is directed to join his appointment of Commissary of Ordnance at Kurrachee.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.,

Secretary to Government.

1. Gunner and Acting Laboratory-man J. Naughton, of the Town Major's non-effective list, attached to the Ordnance Department, is remanded to the Regiment of Artillery, and will join the 3rd Company 1st Battalion at Belgaum.

3. The leave granted in G. O. C. No 2, of the 8th instant, to Lieutenant J. G. Hort, Line Adjutant at Ahmednuggur, to proceed to the Presidency,

for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee language, is cancelled at that Officers request.

4. 1st Grade Apprentice Alexander Munro, of the Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the 2nd Troop Horse Brigade, is discharged from the Service, at his own request.

10th Regt. N. I.—Ensign P. W. Pierce, from 5th Sept. to 5th November 1851, to proceed to Surat, on urgent private affairs.

11th Regt. N. I.—Ensign F. P. F. Brett, from 21st July to 15th August, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Regiment.

1. The undermentioned Officers, having been reported by the Garrison Surgeon as requiring a further extension of leave at the Presidency, for the benefit of their health, have their furloughs respectively prolonged to the 20th instant.

Captain J. Bedford, Native Veteran Battalion.
Lieutenant R. R. W. Brett, 2nd Regiment 1. C.
2nd Lieut. G. F. Hogg, 1st European Regt. (Fusiliers.)

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
[(Sd) J. Hale, Lieut. Colonel, Deputy Adjutant Genl. of the Army.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1851.

1. Private Rugojee Chowan, of the 25th Regiment N. I., is transferred to the 20th Regiment N. I.

2. Calder Alexander Davidson, of the Engineer Corp, recently arrived from England, is directed to join the Head Quarters of the Corps of Sappers and Miners at Poona.

3. The General Orders on the subject of sanction of extra carriage for the use of the Troops on the march, paras. 104 to 110, sec. 9, Jameson's Code, being frequently overlooked and neglected, the Commander in Chief is pleased to publish for general information, the following detailed rules to be observed, in order to carry out these orders, and to declare that, when unattended to, His Excellency will refuse to submit applications for the sanction of Government.

1. Whenever an Officer Commanding a body of Troops finds it requisite to apply for extra carriage, that is, he is, carriage not specially provided for in the regulations of the Army for the conveyance of sick, or of Stores, he is, if a Commissariat Officer or Agent be on or near the spot, to procure the same by means of a requisition on such Commissariate Officer or Agent.

2. Whenever the extra carriage furnished on such requisition is carriage for sick, an indent in duplicate on the Commissariate Officer of the district, duly receipted, is to be immediately sent by the Commanding Officer to the Superintending Surgeon or Senior controlling medical authority for countersignature, with a request to that Officer to transmit duplicate of such Indent when countersigned, in token of his approval of the same, to the Quarter Master General of the Division, and the original to the Commissariate Officer by whom the carriage has been supplied.

3. As regards extra carriage for sick at the Presidency, the Superintending Surgeon will forward the duplicate Indent, countersigned and receipted, to the Quarter Master General's Office, and the original Indent to the Deputy Commissary General.

4. Whenever the requisition is for extra carriage for Stores, the Commanding Officer will in like manner frame Indents for the same, sending the duplicate receipted indent himself to the Assistant Quarter Master General, and the original to the Commissariat Officer.

5. Indents for carriage must be accompanied by certificate from the Medical Officer in charge of the detachment, detailing the cause which renders the individuals unable to travel.

6. Indents for extra carriage for the arms and accoutrements of men sick and absent on furlough, &c., are to be accompanied by returns of the number of men whose arms &c. are required to be so carried, and of the arms &c. so carried, specifying the particular cause which renders it necessary to carry them.

7. Indents for carriage for Regimental or Hospital Stores in excess of what is authorized by the Regulations are to be accompanied by lists of such stores, and in case of the carriage of Hospital Stores, the countersignature of the Superintending Surgeon must be attached.

8. Indents for sick carriage are not to include carriage for any other purpose.

9. Whenever carriage for Regimental or Hospital stores, and for the arms and accoutrements &c., of men sick and absent are included in one indent they must be entered under different heads and be shown separately on such indent.

10. The description of extra carriage employed, whether by Hamals, Coolies, (head or bamboo), camels, ponies, bullocks, or carts with two, four, or six bullocks as the case may be, together with the dates of entertainment and discharge, and whether hired for the trip or for any shorter period, must be specified on the face of the indent.

11. In cases where there is no Commissariat Officer or Agent at hand to apply to, Officers in Command of detachments will make the best arrangements in their power to procure the necessary carriage, charging for the same by contingent bill, the bill with the requisite vouchers being sent as in the case of indents, to the Assistant Quarter Master General of the Division.

12. On receiving the Indents and applications above specified, it is the duty of the Assistant Quarter Master General, after ascertaining that they are perfectly regular in every respect, to submit them for the consideration of the General Officer Commanding the Division, by whom they will be transmitted to Head Quarters, with such remarks and observations as he may judge to be necessary.

13. Applications for sanction for extra carriage should be preferred immediately on the termination of the march during which it has been engaged, whenever any delay occurs in this particular, explanation of the cause thereof must accompany the application, without which it will be rejected.

Store and Park Corporal R. Daly, of the Ordnance Department, having been reduced to the rank and pay of a Gunner, by sentence of a District Court Martial held at Ahmedabad, is remanded to the Regiment of Artillery, and directed to proceed and join the Head Quarters of the 2nd Battalion at the Presidency.

—The undermentioned Officers have been reported by station committees to have acquired that colloquial proficiency in the vernacular language of the men, which is contemplated by G. O. C. of the 27th June 1844.

Ensign W. Hicks, 25th Regt. N. I., 23d July 1851.
Ensign N. Kirkland, 29th Regt. N. I., 8th Aug. 1851.
Ensign L. H. Pottinger, attached to the 29th N. I. do.

The following candidates are appointed 2nd Grade apprentices in the European branch of the Subordinate Medical Department, and attached to the Hospitals specified opposite their names :—

John Fogart, European General Hospital.
Robert Cutler, do.
L. Gillespie.—2nd European Regt. L. I.
W. Wright, do.
R. W. Mitchell.—Garrison Hospital, Belgaum.
Mathew Rodrigues, 1st Company 1st Battalion Artillery.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

2nd Eur. Regt. L. I.—Captain C. S. Whitehill, from 1st Sept. to 2nd Oct., in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Regiment.

Infantry.—Ensign J. Havelock, attached to 3rd Regt. N. I., from 15th Sept. to 25th Oct., to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

25th Regt. N. I.—Ensign R. S. Pope, attached to 3rd Regiment N. I. from 1st Sept. to 20th Oct., to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

12th Regt. N. I.—Ensign H. F. Bolton, from 1st to 30th Sept., in extension, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

Commissariat Department.—Mr Conductor H. Knott, from 1st Sept. to 30th Sept., in extension, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1851.

1. The following order is confirmed :—

An order by Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Shortt, dated Bombay, 1st August 1851, directing, with the sanction of the Right Honble the Commander in Chief of the Garrison, Surgeon Wright, of the 8th Regt. N. I., to relieve Surgeon Winchester of the medical charge of the detachment N. I. on the 1st instant, on the departure of the latter Officer for Europe.

2. The following arrangements in the Subordinate Medical Department are made :—

1st Grade Apprentice C. J. Stephens is attached to the 2nd Troop Horse Brigade, vice Alexander Munro, resigned the Service.

1st Hospital Assistant Pandoo Suckpal, of the Jail Hospital at Waghotan, is attached to the Camel Baggage Corps.

1st Hospital Assistant Shaik Mahomed, Supernumerary in Scinde, is placed on Scinde General duty, vice Harry Sing.

Second Hospital Assistant Sypoon Mullick, of the Civil Hospital, Poona, is attached to the 11th Regiment N. I.

3. The undermentioned Officers have been reported by a Station Committee to have acquired that colloquial proficiency in the Guzerattee language of the men, which is contemplated by G. O. C. of the 27th June 1844.

Ensign R. P. Mainwaring, 20th Regt. N. I., 28th Aug. 1851.
Ensign J. D. G. Scott, attached to 20th Regiment N. I., 28th August 1851.

By order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief,
Archie S. H. Mountain, Col., Adjutant Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

MARINE.

Indian Naval Orders.

BY COMMODORE STEPHEN LUSHINGTON,

Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 30th August, 1851.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 91, of the 12th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Fergusson to the Office of Indian Naval Draughtsman, that Officer's name is to be struck off the Books of the Hastings, from the 31st ultimo.

Mr Littlefield, Captain's Clerk, having been reported fit for duty, was directed to join the Hastings as Supernumerary, on the 29th ultimo.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 1st Sept., 1851.

The following appointments are to have effect on the 1st September next :

Commander Campbell, of the Zenobia, to the temporary charge of the Hastings.

Lieutenant Constable to assume Charge of the Zenobia, until further orders.

Mr Sandison, Acting Master, Supernumerary, attached to the Hastings, to assume charge of the Indus.

Mr Hutchison, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master, Supernumerary, attached to the Hastings, is also to join the Indus.

Bombay Castle, 28th august 1851.

No. 95 of 1851.—Mr. Samuel Davis, 2nd Class Engineer, returned to his duty on the 23rd instant, by the Hon'ble Company's steamer "Auckland," with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1851.

No. 96 of 1851.—The undermentioned document will be forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors by the next Overland Mail—

A General Roll of Family Remittance to Europe, made by the Officers and Seamen of the Indian Navy, for the Quarter ending the 31st of July 1851.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1851.

No. 97 of 1851.—The following temporary arrangment is confirmed :—

By Commander R. Ethersey, Indian Navy, Commanding the Indus Flotilla.

Mr. William Oswald, Writer, of the Indus Flotilla, proceeding on duty to Kallebagh, to be accomodated with a passage on board the "Conqueror" at the Engineers' Mess, from the 8th December 1850 to 21st February 1851.

Bombay Castle, 3rd September 1851.

No. 98 of 1851.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council announces, with deep regret, the decease, on the 26th August, of Capt. J. Hawkins, the Senior Officer on the effective list of the Indian Navy, an honorable and faithful service of thirty-nine years.

No. 99 of 1851.—The following promotions are made :—

Commander Richard Ethersey to be Captain, vice Hawkins, deceased.

Lieutenant Henry Albert Drought to be Commander, vice Ethersey, promoted.

Junior Lieutenant Alexander Foulerton to be be Senior Lieutenant, and Mr. Octavius Child, Mate and Provisional Lieutenant, to be Lieutenant vice Drought, promoted.—Date of promotion, 26th August 1851.

Mr. William Burney Dickson, Senior Mate, to be Provisional Lieutenant, vice Mason, in Europe, and not qualified, from the 26th ultimo.

No. 100 of 1851.—Lieutenant B. Hamilton returned to his duty on the 23rd ultimo, with the permission of the Hnoorable the Court of Directors.

By order of the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy,
(Signed) F. G. Bone, Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

Births.—At Colaburgah, on the morning of Saturday the 16th August, the wife of Dr. Mackenzie, H. H. the Nizam's 4th Cavalry, of a son. At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 14th July, the wife of Lieut. G. J. Jamieson, of a son. At Warrungal, on the 15th August, the wife of Capt. T. Henry Bullock, of the Nizam's Service, of a son. At Kamptee, on the 27th August, the wife of Captain E. S. Binks, Artillery, of a son. At Breach House, on the 1st Sept., the wife of Arthur G. Latham, of a son. On the 29th August, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Salter Price, of the Missionary Society, of a daughter.

Marriages.—On Monday, the 18th August, at St. Andrew's, Cochin, by the Rev. E. Lasenon, W. Bennett, Esq. Master Attendant, to Ephemina Wilhelmina, eldest daughter of the late Phillip Wilhelm, Esq. At Surat, on the 28th August, by the Rev J. H. Hughes, Lestock Reid, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, to Sarah Emily, daughter of R. W. Eastwick, Esq., Thurlow Square, Old Brompton. At All Souls', Langham Place, Regent Street, on the 27th July, Charles Theodore, Baron de Jasmund, eldest son of the late Charles de Jasmund, Chancellor His Majesty the King of Prussia, to Emily Matilda, eldest daughter of John Tanner, Esq. At St. Thomas', Banff, on the 3rd August, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, George Robinson, Esq., eldest son of the late John Joseph Robinson, Esq., to Madeline Millington eldest daughter of William, Master in Equity, of the Supreme Court.

Deaths.—At Poona, on the 4th August, Henrietta Anne, infant daughter of Captain H. and Lucy H. Vincent, aged 1 year and 27 days. On the 9th Aug., the infant son of Mr. At Tannah, Mr. George Villeneuve, Pensioned Apo[thecary], 45 years.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

August.—Cadet A. Davidson, Bombay Engineers, to join from England.
" " Lieut. Wm. Widdicombe, 7th Regt. N. I., to join from England.
" " Major M. F. Willoughby, C. B., Staff, to rejoin, from Deccan.
24th " Lieut. P. Dodd, 9th Regt N.I., on leave, from Vingorla.
" " Ensign John Hotson, 3rd Regt. N. I., on leave, from Poona.
" " Lieut. Chapman, Engineers, on leave from Nassick.
30th " Lieut. Daun, 12th Regt N. I., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
" " Brigadier W. Wyllie, C. B., Commandant of the Garrison, to join, from Deesa.
1st September—2nd Lieut. J. H. Reid, Horse Artillery, on leave, from Poonah.
" " Major D. Carstairs, 6th Regt. N. I., to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.

28th August.—Lieut. A. K. Lowndes, 29th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Surat.
1st September.—Ensign G. A. Muttlebury, 29th Regt. N. I., on leave, to England
" " Surgn. J. W. Winchester, Medl. Estbt., on furlough England.
" " Capt. J. F. Goodfellow, 20th N. I., on furlough, to England.
" " Lieut. W. Blount, 7th M. N. I., medical certificate, to Egypt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

1851.
27th August.—Ship Rajasthan, James Anderson, from London 14th May. *Passengers*—Henry Anderson, Esq.; George Capel, Volunteer, I. N.
30th August.—Brig Dadaloy, Omer Nacoda, from Zanzibar 10th August *Passengers*—17 Natives.
" " Ship Marian, J. Ryrie, from Whampoa 2nd June.
" " Steamer Pilot, F. M. Ellis, from Surat 29th inst. *Passengers*—Mrs. Daun; Lieutenant Daun, 12th N. I.; Lieutenant Reid, 2nd Batt. Artillery; and 105 Natives, deck.
1st Sept. Ship Fooluckea Sadan, Allee Abdool, Nacodah, from Judda 26th July, and Aden 29th August. *Passengers*—85 pilgrims.
" " H. C. Steamer Feroze, J. Young, Commander, from Aden 25th August. P. and O. Co.'s Str. Achilles J. Purchase from Sea.
" " B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Dwarka, F. Banks, from Surat yesterday. *Passengers*—Meer Jaffer Alee Khan, Esq. Bahadoor, and 21 followers: Lieut. Thomas: Lieut. Anderson, Artillery: Mr. C. Spencer: and 50 Natives

DEPARTURES.

1st Sept.—H. C. Steamer Ajdaha, Commander W. C. Barker, to Aden and Suez. *Passengers*—Mrs. Dellhoste; a Lady; Mrs. A. Cassels, 2 Children, and 2 Servants; Captain Taylor, 7th Regt. M. N. I.; a Gentleman; Mr. A. Cassels; James W. Winchester, Esq., and Captain Goodfellow, 20th Regiment N. I.
" " Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, to Surat. *Passengers*—Mrs. Curtis, and child, and several Natives.
" " P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Achilles, J. W. Purchase, to Aden, Suez, and Southampton. *Passengers*—Mrs. H. Barr, three children, and one female servant: Mrs. M. F. Willoughby, four children, and European female servant: Mrs. Malet, two children, and two servants: Mrs. Barber, and one native servant: Major Walter, Bo. Army; Ardaseer Cursetjee, Esq., Captain Lye, 13th B. N. I.; Lieuts. Hessman, Muttlebury, and Douglas, Bo. Army Captain Mayor, and Ensign Henry Birch. *For Suez*—Major M. F. Willoughby, C. B.; Captain J. H. Barr, Captain Surtees. *For Aden.*—Six Natives, deck.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY, 29TH AUGUST 1851.

Exchange.

London	6 months' sight	1s. 11 7/32d. per Rupee.
Bank Rates		1s. 11½d.
Ditto	3 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Ditto	2 ditto	1s. 11d.
Ditto	1 ditto	1s. 10 31/32d.
Calcutta	at 60 days'	100¼ per cent.
Ditto	30 ditto	100⅜ "
Ditto	Sight	101⅛ "
Madras	30 days'	99⅜ "
Ditto	Sight	Par.
[illegible]	60 days'	220

Bank, &c. Shares.

[illegible] Bank	Rs.	1,000 6¼	₱ ct. 23 per cent pm.
[illegible] Bank	"	500 7	do. 9 disct. sales.
[illegible]ial Bank	"	500 7	do. 10 discount.
[illegible]	"	500 8	do. Par. with dividend.
[illegible]s Co.	"	12,500	1,500 p. shr. Rs. 17,500 ex. div.
[illegible]to	"	7,000	1,500 p. shr. Rs. 16,500 do.
[illegible] Co.	"	10,000	420 p. shr. Rs. 7,000
[illegible] N. Co.	"	500	None 48 p. ct. disct.
[illegible]ilway Co.	"	Rs. 27.	4.5. Rs. 25

Government Securities.

[illegible]ransfer Loan	Rs.	115 ₱	100 Siccas.	Sales.
[illegible]an 1825-26	"	107½	do.	Nomi.
[illegible] 1829-30	"	107	do.	Nomi.
1841-42	"	104	do.	
1832-33	"	116		
1835-36 / 1842-43	"	90⅛		

Prices of Bullion, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs.	10 3 a 10 6 as. each.
Bank of England Notes	"	10 4 as. per £.
Spanish Dollars	"	221 per 100 dlrs.
German Crowns	"	214 do.
Sycee Silver	"	104½ p 100 tolas.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)	"	16 [illegible]/16 per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch	"	15⅝ do.

Rates of Freight.

To London per ton...£2 5s. 0d., Nominal.
To Liverpool.....£2 at £2 2s.6 d. do.
To Clyde... .... Nominal.
To China... .... Rs. 13 per candy.
To Calcutta Salt. ... Rs. 275 per Rass.

Oriental Bank.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Accounts payable on demand — 2½ per cent per annum.
" Deposits, payable at 1 month's notice.....3 " "
" " " at 3 months' " ..... 4 " "

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED

On Government Bills	Not exceeding 3 months	4 per ct. per annm.
" Commercial Bills		7 " "
" Loans on Government Notes		6 " "
" " Goods, &c.		8½ " "

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE

On London at 6 months' sight	at	1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
" " at 3 months' sight	"	1s. 11 7/32d. "
" " at 2 months' sight	"	1s. 11d. "
" " at 1 month's sight	"	1s. 10¾d. "
" " at 1 day's sight	"	1s. 10⅜d. "
" Ireland at 1 day's sight / " Scotland at 1 day's sight / Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	"	1s. 10½d. "

COMMISSION

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities — ½ per cent.

N. B.—The Bank does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the equivalent being paid.

Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Oriental Bank, Bombay;" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order:—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the Sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

[illegible]bay, 3rd September, 1851.

Observatory Report.

Wednesday, August 27th.

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 25th to the 31st August, (inclusive), 1851.

Bombay Civil Time.	Standard Barometer Corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet-Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer Volts, No. 1.	Rain in Inches.
Aug.	10 a.m.	4 p.m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	Max.	
25	29·721	29·604	76·0	80·3	76·0	78·0	40	5·13
26	·683	·625	76·3	77·0	76·0	76·0	0	2·20
27	·678	·605	78·5	81·7	76·5	78·0	0	0·17
28	·706	·619	77·8	82·0	76·8	79·0	0	0·15
29	·736	·630	79·0	84·0	78·0	80·0	Out of Scale.	0·11
30	·690	·618	78·5	79·0	77·2	77·0	Ditto.	1·15
31	·718		78·0	83·3	76·5	79·0	1	0·34
							Total Rain....	9·25

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

August 25th.—Overcast; heavy rain.
" 26th. " rain less heavy.
" 27th. " light rain.
" 28th. " "
" 29th. " "
" 30th. " heavy showers.
" 31st. " light rain.

Magnetic Observatory, Colaba,
1st September, 1851.

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The Benares Magazine.

No. XXVII., —— JUNE, 1851.

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No. XXVII.—JUNE, 1851.

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